



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.



1323-24 F.
1914-15 A.D.

R913.041
I.D.A/H

CALCUTTA
BAPTIST MISSION PRESS
1916

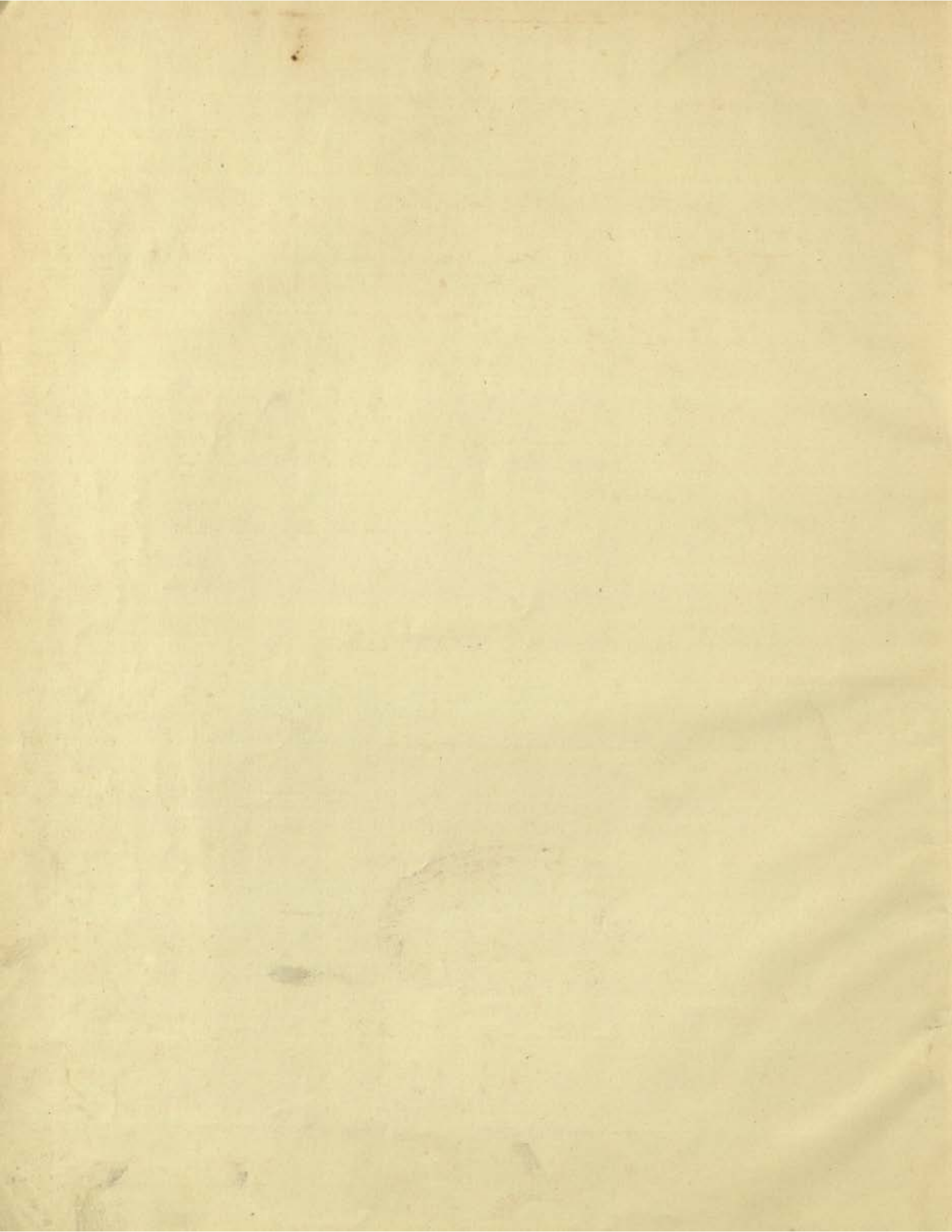
Price Rs. 4 or 5s.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

CENTRAL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
LIBRARY

ACCESSION NO. 22700

CALL No. R 913. 041 / I. D. A. H.



D950

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

~~111~~
~~2782~~



1323-24 F.
1914-15 A.D.

D 950

22700

R 913.041
I.D.A./H

CALCUTTA
BAPTIST MISSION PRESS
1916

Price Rs. 4 or 5s.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

PLATE.	TITLE.
I. Chaitya.	Early style.
II. "	Later style.
III. Chaitya Window.	Early and Later styles.
IV. Deccan Temples.	
V. "	Decorations.
VI. Deccan Mosques.	Early and Later styles.
VII. "	A Qutb Shāhī Mosque (Mecca Masjid).
VIII. "	Ground plan.
IX. Deccan Tile-work.	
X. Deccan Minarets.	

No. 84.

FROM

G. YAZDANI, Esq., M.A.,
*Superintendent of Archæology,
His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.*

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial, Police, and General Departments.

Dated Hyderabad (Dn.) the 30th March, 1916.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith two copies of the Report on the working of the Archæological Department, H.H. the Nizam's Dominions, for the years 1323-24 F. (A.D. 1914-15).

A set of the photographs taken during the years under report has already been submitted to Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. YAZDANI,
Superintendent.

Annual Report of the Archaeological Department, Hyderabad State

for

1914-15 A.D. (1323-24 F.).

The creation of an Archaeological Department in Hyderabad in 1914 (1323 F.) marks a new departure in the history of the monuments of the State. His Highness' Government had always evinced a deep interest in the exploration and conservation of the archaeological remains of the Dominions, but owing to the absence of a properly constituted department attempts in this direction were spasmodic and irregular. During the ministry of the Nawab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk enormous sums were spent to conserve the monuments of the State; but after the demise of that illustrious statesman official interest in this matter slackened, and the monuments again fell into ruin and disrepair. The Public Works Department occasionally, on their own initiative or at the suggestion of the Archaeological Surveyor, Bombay Presidency, in whose jurisdiction the monuments of the State were nominally placed, came to the rescue, but conservation means more than ordinary repairs, and besides requires some artistic and scientific technique. The result was that although Government incurred considerable expenditure on the preservation of the monuments, antiquaries and art-critics deplored their condition, and often made appeals for a better upkeep of them. To get out of this unhappy position the State authorities put themselves in correspondence with the Director General of Archaeology in India, and with his advice and co-operation constituted an Archaeological Department in the Dominions. The choice of being the first Superintendent fell upon me, and as the prospect was full of promise I readily accepted the appointment. Retrospect.

Archaeological exploration in Hyderabad has a long history and is associated with the names of Sir Charles Mallet, Colonel Sykes, Colonel Meadows Taylor, Captain Gill, and Messrs. Seely, Wales and Fergusson in earlier times, and with those of James Burgess, John Griffith and Lady Herringham in later days. The records of the work of these distinguished pioneers are full of instruction and interest to the antiquary, and form the material from which the history of the monuments of the Deccan is to be written. In this connection two books written under the auspices of His Highness' Government are worthy of notice. One of them—*Historical and Descriptive Sketch of H. H. the Nizam's Dominions*—is from

the able pen of Nawab Sayed Husain Bilgrami, a work showing much careful research and industry. The other—the *Aurangābād Gazetteer*—is a joint compilation by several writers, and sets the model for gazetteers of other districts in the Dominions which, unfortunately, have not been compiled. In 1894-95 Mr. H. Cousens was placed on deputation by the Government of India to compile a list of the antiquarian remains in His Highness' Dominions. The list, which was published five years after the visit of Mr. Cousens to Hyderabad, is not complete, nor is it quite reliable; but this is due to the fact that Mr. Cousens had to rely to a great extent on second-hand information, not being able to visit many of the remains himself.

Constitution of
the Department,
and appointment
of Superintendent.

I was relieved of my duties at the Rajshahi College on the 1st April, 1914 (28th Urdi-bihisht, 23 F.), and after staying for a few days at Simla to discuss the nature of my duties in the State with the Director General of Archæology in India, I arrived at Hyderabad and reported myself to the Hon'ble the Resident on the 26th April, 1914 (21st Khwurdād, 23 F.). He advised me to see the Secretary to H. H. the Nizam's Government, Judicial, Police and General Departments, under whom the Archæological Department was to be placed, and I waited on him on the following day—27th April, 1914 (22nd Khwurdād, 23 F.). On the 27th June, 1915 (22nd Amurdād, 23 F.) His Highness' Government in the Judicial, Police and General Departments issued a resolution (*vide* Appendix A) regarding the creation of an Archæological Department, and the appointment of a Superintendent of Archæology in the State, and defined therein the nature of my duties, and the procedure which was to be adopted for the effective performance of them.

Establishment.

After my arrival at Hyderabad I was occupied for some time in organising my office and obtaining necessary grants for the various requisites of the newly created department. I may here note that Government offered great facilities to me in this matter, and all that I proposed regarding the salaries of my establishment or initial grants for different purposes was readily sanctioned. The services of Mr. 'Aṭau-r-Rahmān, who was working in the English Branch of the Judicial Secretariat, were secured for the post of clerk of my office, and Mr. M. E. Franswah, formerly a typist in the Nizam's College, was appointed as photographer. I am glad to state that both of them have discharged their duties most diligently and carefully, and have never grudged time for any work entrusted to them even beyond office hours or in holidays. In view of the gradual increase of the work of the Department since its creation it was proposed when the Budget for 1915-16 (1325 F.) was under consideration that provision might be made for the posts of assistant clerk and assistant photographer, but the Finance Department has deferred the question of considering any addition to the expenditure on the Department until the end of the War. (*Vide* Finance Department letter No. 4,065, dated the 8th August, 1915, to the Secretary to Government, Judicial, Police and General (Archæological) Departments.)

On 16th July, 1914 (10th Shahriwar, 23 F.) Mr. Sulṭān 'Alī Fārūqī was appointed to the post of draughtsman. He is a quiet young man, and has fulfilled his duties satisfactorily.

As soon as my office was in working order, and I had made myself sufficiently conversant with the literature on the history and archæology of the Deccan, I submitted to Government a programme of my proposed tour which included all the places where conservation work of an important nature was in progress or was absolutely needed. During the period under report this programme has been largely carried out, and out of a total of 553 working days (inclusive of holidays) 181 have been spent in camp. Details of my diary are given in Appendix B. The results of my inspection have been embodied into conservation notes, copies of which have been submitted to Government from time to time. The most important monuments visited are:—

(1) *Bādshāhī 'Āshūr Khānāh*.—The original part of the building, which consists of a hall only, with three openings, was built by Muḥammad Qulī Quṭb Shāh in A.H. 1005, corresponding to A.D. 1597 (or more accurately begun by him in A.H. 1001=A.D. 1593, and finished by his son 'Abdullāh Quṭb Shāh, A.D. 1626—1672). The walls of the hall are adorned with Persian enamels, beautifully arranged in geometrical patterns, and calligraphical devices (Pl. Xc). The enamels are extremely rich in colour and compare favourably with the best work at Multan and Lahore. In A.H. 1178 Nizām 'Alī Khān added a large hall to the original structure. This hall is supported on huge wooden pillars, painted and decorated very much in the style of the Āthār Maḥall of Bijāpūr. The building had fallen into a sad state of disrepair, but it is now being carefully looked after. My suggestions regarding the repairs to the building—the roof had begun to leak—and the protection of the enamels have been approved by Government, and the conservation work is now in progress. During the years under report a sum of Rs. 2,570-4-1 has been spent on repairs.

(2) *Deval Mosque at Bodhan (Nizāmābād)*.—Bodhan, as its ruins show, must have been a flourishing town in the pre-Muhammadan period. It is surrounded by a high wall built of large blocks of dressed stone, some of which are 20' × 6' × 6' or more in dimensions, with four gateways facing the cardinal points. The town is strewn with images and sculptures of the Buddhist and Hindu (both Vaishnavite and Sivaite) religions, which seem to have prevailed here at different times. A colossal figure of Buddha, about 6 ft. in height, is lying broken in two different places in the town. As the image is being worshipped by the local people it has not been thought advisable to remove it. After the establishment of the proposed museum at Hyderabad arrangements may be made through the Revenue Department to acquire this image, because as a matter of fact the Hindu people of the place have no rights over a Buddha image.

The great mosque popularly known as the *Deval Masjid* was originally a Buddhist or Jaina temple, for the seated images of Buddha or of Tirthankaras are carved on several stones. Later it seems to have fallen into the hands of Hindus, whose religious symbols can also be traced on the building. The ceiling of the central bay of the hall is beautifully carved and bears the images of the lion God Narasimhā at its four corners. The architectural style of the temple is very much that of the 8th-10th century A.D. of the Northern Deccan—the temple is on a star-shaped plan and is supported on low pillars with plain

carvings (Pl. VIa). The Muhammadans after their occupation of the town converted the temple into a mosque, but they made no change in the structure except by filling up the openings facing the west with rubble, erecting a small pulpit, and placing small brick-domes over the roof to give the structure a Muslim appearance. There are some loose inscription slabs in the hall which prove that the building was erected (or rather converted into a mosque) by Muḥammad bin Tughlaq (A.D. 1325-51). The complete restoration of the mosque is out of the question as it is in an advanced stage of decay; therefore only minor measures, such as the eradication of vegetation, filling up cracks and crevices of the roof with cement concrete, and exclusion of water from the walls, have been proposed. My suggestions regarding the repairs to the building have been approved by Government and the Public Works Department have been asked to frame an estimate based on those suggestions.

The building is not mentioned in Mr. H. Cousens' *List*.

(3) *Aurangābād Caves*.—Although through the interest and care of Nawab Muḥtār-ul-Mulk these caves were excavated and cleaned in the early seventies, probably when Mr. Burgess surveyed them, yet the lack of official interest for half a century let them fall again into a sad state of ruin and disrepair. When I visited the caves in November, 1914, I found great difficulty in approaching them, because the accumulation of silt and growth of rank vegetation had made access to them dangerous, and practically impossible. Government were kind enough to take immediate action on my notes, and all the caves have been thoroughly cleaned now. Footpaths have been cut into the rock to make access easy and the *kachcha* road from the Bibi ka Maqbara to the foot of the hill wherein the caves are situated has been thoroughly repaired. Architectural repairs of an important nature have been postponed till the proposed visit of the Director General of Archæology in the next cold weather.

(4) *Ellora Caves*.—A sum of Rs. 10,513-12-10 has been spent in the years under report on repairs to the caves which have been executed in conformity to the instructions contained in the *Conservation Notes* by the Archæological Superintendent of the Western Circle, who had inspected the caves some years ago. The main item of repair has been to build a low wall on top of the Kailasa to stop the flow of rain water into the cave, which accumulated there because it had no exit. A drain has also been cut in the courtyard of the temple to drain out water, and pillars have been repaired in several excavations. As the result of my inspection I have suggested further measures for the conservation of the caves, and they include the re-erection of the fallen monolithic pillar in the Indra Sabha. The Director General of Archæology has kindly promised to visit the caves in the next cold weather and to propose measures to overhaul them completely and thoroughly.

In June, 1915 (Amurdād, 1324) Mr. Ḥasan Latīf, Executive Engineer, Aurangabad, who has shown great enthusiasm in the protection of the monuments of his district, brought to the notice of the Department the existence of some old paintings in the Gaṇeśa Leṇā, a series of minor caves at Ellora. These paintings, though noticed by Mr. James Burgess in his *Guide to Ellora*, have not been

described either by him or by any other scholar. Mr. Hasan Latif has also invited the attention of the Department to several new caves which, though of a minor character, were absolutely unknown up to now. It is intended to describe these discoveries in the form of a short monograph illustrated by plans, measurements and drawings, and photographs of the sculptures and the paintings.

(5) *Ajanṭā Caves*.—For some years past it has been the opinion of some antiquaries that the Ajanṭā frescoes are deteriorating rapidly, and that unless they are removed or covered with glass, they will perish completely within a short time. His Highness' Government were, therefore, in correspondence with the Director General of Archæology on the subject, and Sir John Marshall had decided to visit the caves in company with M. Goloubeff for the purpose of examining the frescoes carefully and deciding what measures would be most suitable for their conservation. The Director General arrived at Ajanṭā on the 12th February, 1915; but not accompanied by M. Goloubeff as the latter had postponed coming out to India owing to the war. On this occasion Mr. A. Hydari, Secretary to Government, General (Archæological) Department, whose enthusiasm and interest in Archæology is of very great benefit to the newly created Department, also visited Ajanṭā, and he brought with him M. Axel Jarl, a Danish artist of great culture. M. Jarl's views regarding the art of the Ajanṭā frescoes are full of interest, and his notes on the subject are being published with this report (*vide* Appendix H) for the information of the general public. According to M. Jarl the technique of some of the larger figures of Ajanṭā bears a striking resemblance to the productions of Michael Angelo, while some of the female figures may fairly be styled the 'sisters' of the *Primavera* of Botticelli.

The paintings were carefully examined and to detect what deterioration had taken place in the course of the last forty years, the originals were compared with the copies in Griffith's book on Ajanṭā. It is very satisfactory to note that the frescoes have suffered very little during this period; indeed, if they are carefully edged round and strengthened with a suitable cement they may last for several centuries more. The frescoes will require expert handling. The first step is to make full enquiries regarding the most suitable kind of cement to be used; the second, to train two or three mechanics for the work. The Director General of Archæology has kindly taken both matters in hand, and he is in correspondence with several experts on the Continent, in matters relating to the frescoes.

At the instance of the Director General of Archæology notes regarding the architectural repairs to the caves were taken down by me, and have since been revised by the Director General. They have been approved by His Highness' Government. Rs. 50,000 will probably be the maximum sum required for the repairs to the caves, and if this expenditure is divided over five years it will be convenient for Government to make provision for the work regularly year by year.

(6) *Pitalkhora and Ghatotkach Caves*.—These monuments were visited by me on the 14th November, 1914 (10th Dai, 24 F.) and 18th February, 1915 (16th Farwardin, 24 F.) respectively. The principal cave at Ghatotkach, which is a *vihara*, is now filled with silt up to its entrance, and one must crawl to get into

the cave. Adequate measures regarding the conservation of this cave as well as others of the series have been proposed to Government, and estimates based thereon are being prepared by the Public Works Department. The Pītalkhorā group was inspected by the Assistant Superintendent of Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, on the 22nd October 1913 (previous to the creation of the Archaeological Department in Hyderabad) and his notes on the conservation of the caves have been adopted by Government with slight modifications which were kindly suggested by the Director General of Archaeology in India.

(7) *Muḥammadan Tombs of Khuldābād*.—The picturesque town of Rauza or Khuldābād abounds in the tombs of Muḥammadan saints and kings, and several of them are quite important either from an architectural or historical point of view. I have therefore recommended measures for the conservation of the following of them:—

- (I) Tomb of the Poet Ḥasan of Delhi.
- (II) Tomb of Malik ‘Ambar and Siddi Karīmāh.
- (III) Tomb of Aḥmad Nizām Shāh and Burhān Nizām Shāh.
- (IV) Garden of Banī Begam.
- (V) Garden of Khān Jahān.

I have also suggested measures to improve the somewhat mean surroundings of the graves of the Emperor Aurangzeb and of his unhappy victim King Abul Ḥasan Tānā Shāh. In the case of the grave of the former, I have suggested that the marble lattice to the West, which now has wooden patches, should be fully restored, and the modern wooden enclosure to the East and North replaced by a marble screen similar in design to the one which surrounds the grave of Mu‘azzam Shāh in the same compound. As regards the grave of Abul Ḥasan, I have suggested that a marble balustrade about 2 ft. high may be fixed round the grave to distinguish it from others in the same vicinity, and the enclosed area may be paved with marble. The original grave of brick and lime should not be disturbed.

As only a few of the tombs of Khuldābād possess inscriptions, I have proposed that neat marble slabs recording the date of birth and death of the deceased might be set up at suitable places on the tombs.

(8) *Daulatābād Fort*.—The buildings inside the Fort, except a few which have recently been repaired, are embosomed in a thick growth of custard-apple trees and rank vegetation. I have, therefore, proposed as the first step towards upkeep that all the buildings, including the bastions and ramparts, should be cleared of jungle. When that is accomplished suitable measures will be suggested regarding their repairs, etc. In the Fort, besides the famous Chānd Minār, which is a unique monument of its kind in India, showing marked Persian influence in its architecture (Pl. IXb), the Jāmi‘ Masjid and Chīnī Maḥall are also worthy of notice. The former on account of its architectural importance, being one of the earliest mosques in the Deccan, and the latter owing to its historical associations, as the prison-house of the last Quṭb Shāhi king, Abul Ḥasan Tānā Shāh. The Jāmi‘ Masjid, as its style shows, was originally a Hindu temple. In A.D.

1313 when Quṭbu-d-din Mubārak Shāh defeated Harpāl Deo, the last ruler of the Yādāvā dynasty, he converted the temple into a mosque.

In the year 1324 F. (A.D. 1914-15) a sum of Rs. 1,999-0-11 has been spent in clearing the jungle in the Fort, and the work is still in progress.

(9) *Anwā Temple*.—Anwā is a small village in the Ṣarf-i-Khaṣṣ *jagīr* of the Sillaur Taluqa, situated at a distance of 8 miles south of Ajaṇṭā, and 46 miles north-east of Aurangābād. The temple there is a magnificent building, exquisitely carved, and most cleverly designed. According to Furgesson there are few structures in this part of the country "more pleasing than this little temple." The building consists of a small square sanctuary, an antechamber, and an open pillared *mandāpā*. The temple has an unusually high plinth, and is well lighted. The chief interest of the building lies in its exquisitely carved pillars, which support a domical roof designed on the horizontal principle. The door of the shrine is also elaborately carved. The temple is similar in style to those at Warangal and Hanamkonda, and although it bears no inscription, yet by its architecture it may safely be assigned to the 12th century, when the Northern Deccan style was in its full vigour (Pl. IVa).

The lintels of several openings of the hall are broken, an injury most commonly occurring to buildings constructed on the pillar and lintel style. I have recommended the use of steel joists, as being less obtrusive to the eye than a number of square obelisks. Measures have also been proposed for the other necessary repairs, and it has been suggested to reset the detached figure of the sacred bull (Nandi) at its original place in the *mandāpā*.

(10) *Dhārāsīmha Caves*.—These excavations have been used for some time past as dwellings by the *pujāris* of the neighbouring modern Saiva temple, and the accumulation of rubbish, lamp soot, etc., has given them rather a miserable appearance. The caves belonged to those who professed the Jaina faith, and the Brahmans as a matter of fact have no right to profane them for a mundane object. The matter has been brought to the notice of Government, and the Revenue Department has been asked to oust the *pujāris* from the caves.

I have submitted to Government my notes on the conservation of the caves, and the Public Works Department has been asked to prepare estimates based on my suggestions.

(11) *Naldrug Fort*.—The early history of the Fort is based on tradition only. It is supposed to have been built by a Raja who was a vassal of the Chalukya kings of Kalyana. The elephant-tusk shaped brackets, and the pillar and lintel style of the doors, bear ample testimony to the Hindu origin of the Fort. After the advent of the Muhammadans in the Deccan, the Fort fell into the hands of the Bahmanīs of Gulbargah who made extensive additions to its fortifications. When the Bahmanī kingdom gradually waned, the 'Adil Shāhī kings of Bijāpūr occupied it, and its position on the border between their territory and that of Nizām Shāhī of Ahmadnagar made it for a long time a bone of contention between them. Naldrug was one of the districts which were ceded to the British Government by H. H. the

Nizam under the treaty of 1853, but it was restored in 1860 together with the Raichūr Doāb.

The most important building of the Fort is the water dam built on the river Borī by Ibrāhīm 'Ādil Shāh in A.D. 1614. Previous writers have attributed it to 'Alī 'Ādil Shāh, but the date contained in the inscription does not support this view. It was designed by a Persian architect, Mīr Muḥammad 'Imādāin, and is a fine example of the old engineering. The dam as well as the pleasure-house, Pani-ka-Maḥall, which is built in the middle of it, are in need of repairs and I have proposed measures for their conservation.

(12) *Gulbarga Monuments*.—Thanks to the systematic campaign of repair carried out during the last few years at Gulbarga the monuments of the place are in a fairly good state of preservation. Mr. L. Munn, the State Geologist, has shown great interest in some features of the Bahmanī architecture of Gulbarga and Fīrozābād, and, as his notes on this subject will not be without interest to the students of Indian architecture, I venture to publish them in this report (*vide* Appendix J). They are contained in a letter addressed to Mr. A. Hydari. I may note here, that the "domical roofs outwardly in the form of a square pyramid" are not a special feature of the Bahmanī style; they are often met with in the early Pathān buildings at Delhi, etc.

In the Fort to the south-east of the Jāmi' Masjid—at a distance of about a furlong from it, I was fortunate enough to discover a Hindu temple which lay buried under one of the fortification walls. It is built of highly polished black basalt and has very fine carvings. The temple is apparently anterior to the Muhammadan conquest of the Fort, and as such will doubtless be of much interest, when fully excavated and exposed. I have submitted proposals regarding its conservation to Government, and the Public Works Department have already taken the excavation, etc., of the temple in hand.

In the town of Gulbarga, besides the great Fort Masjid, two other mosques are worthy of notice. One of them is styled the Shāhbād Mosque, and is said to have been constructed by Maḥmūd Gāwān in A.H. 851 (A.D. 1447)—being eighty years later in date than its rival in the Fort. The roof of the former is very much in the style of the latter—being divided into ninety domes supported on square pillars. The courtyard of the Shāhbād mosque is open and not covered like that of the Fort Masjid which is a unique example.

The other mosque to which I refer is styled the Langar Masjid and is situated at a distance of about three miles to the north-east of the town. The chief interest of the building lies in its roof which in its form and decoration resembles very much the roof of a Buddhist *Chaitya* of a later type, being almost barrel-shaped and adorned with courses of brick-work arranged in the form of stone rafters. I have submitted to Government my notes on the conservation of the Shāhbād Masjid as well as the Langar Mosque.

Another matter to which I have drawn the attention of Government in connection with the antiquities of Gulbarga is the proper location of the inscription slabs, which are in the Public Gardens there. The Gulbarga District authorities have been very thoughtful in collecting the stray sculptures and

epigraphs of the district, and arranging them in front of the Local Fund Office. Unfortunately the antiquities have been left in an open space, and several inscriptions have already weathered considerably. It would be a great pity to allow these sculptures and inscriptions to be further obliterated by climatic effects. Would it not be possible for the Gulbarga people—official as well as unofficial—to find out a suitable home for them which may form the nucleus of a future museum in Gulbarga?

At Seṛam, in the district of Gulbarga, there are several Hindu temples more or less in a dilapidated condition. One of them styled the *Panch Linga* is comparatively in a better condition than the others, and I have recommended to Government that it should be conserved. The temple is built in the Deccan style of the 13th or 14th century, and possesses beautiful sculptures and carvings.

(13) *Ittagi and Kukkanur Temples*.—Government have exercised much care in the preservation of these noble monuments which have been so highly praised by Fergusson and other authorities. In September, 1915 (Mihr 24 F.) Mr. A. H. Longhurst, Architectural Expert to the Government of Madras, was specially invited to examine the temples, and to make suggestions regarding their conservation. He has since proposed detailed measures for repairs to the temples, and Government have been pleased to allot a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the works. They have also sanctioned the appointment of a special Overseer on Rs. 150-200 who will watch the work during its progress. A general view of the Ittagi temple, and details of some of its pillars are given in Plates IV-V. The chief item of repair as regards this temple is to repack some bulged walls, which are considerably out of plumb.

(14) *Anagondi Temples*.—The ancient and historical town of Anagondi, which has been identified by some scholars with the Kong-kien-na-pu-lo (Konkanapura) of Heuen Tshang, is in a state of complete ruin now, and one is struck with a sense of remorse by its present desolation and insignificance. Here and there the remains of the magnificent buildings of the Vijayanagar dynasty are still traceable, and in the pillars of the Oncha Appa Mattha, and the screen and sculptures of the Gaṇeśa temple, we possess fine specimens of them. The above pillars are of jet black basalt and are so deeply carved that the sculptures appear in relief on the surface of the pillars. They are similar in design and workmanship to the pillars in the Huvinahadgalli Temple in the Bellary District. As Anagondi does not possess any quarry of basalt, the pillars there therefore must have been imported from another place. The four basalt pillars of the Hazara Rama Temple at Hampi also seem to have been imported from outside, for they are not in keeping with the other carvings of the building, and further they are incomplete and have patches of granite for their capitals. The ceiling of the Oncha Appa Mattha has also some paintings which consist of devices still in vogue in Rajputana and Northern India. In one panel there is a figure of Siva with a long beard riding on five female acrobats who have joined themselves in the form of an elephant. In another panel the same deity is riding on another five women who have united themselves together in the form of a horse. There is also a *palki* made of women in the same style. The outlines of these figures

are weak and squat, and the colours are insipid. They probably belong to the 17th century and have no relation to the Ajaṇṭā school.

(15) *Hanamkonda and Warangal Temples*.—The famous one thousand pilared temple of Hanamkonda has recently been repaired; but some of its walls are still sadly out of the plumb. The interior of the outer hall also requires excavation and levelling. Adequate measures on these points have been proposed to Government, and with a view to give the monument a good setting it has been suggested that the uneven land lying around the temple should be levelled and turfed. For this purpose the appointment of two *malis* has also been recommended, whose duty besides watering the grass will be to keep the building tidy and clean.

The walls and ramparts of the Warangal Fort are covered with a thick growth of rank vegetation, which has torn the masonry in several places. In cutting the jungle it must be borne in mind that it should be so completely destroyed as not to sprout again. The roots of small plants and shrubs may very easily be taken out without doing any damage to the masonry. In the case of trees they must first be carefully felled, so as not to do any harm to the structure on which they are growing, and when that is done, holes should be bored in their root and poison (Fleming's Scrub Eradicator) inserted therein several times till it has become certain that the trees have become absolutely dead and will not grow again. This is rather a troublesome process, but it is worth the trouble in the end.

The site of the great temple which once stood at the centre of the Fort is now marked by a large mound littered over with carved stones and images. I intend to open this mound as soon as I have a suitable opportunity of doing so. I anticipate that excavation will not only disclose the plan of the building but also a number of antiquities. The Fort has a vast array of minor antiquities such as images, scrolls, inscription slabs, etc., which are lying loose at different places in a neglected condition. With a view to house them safely place it has been proposed to turn the Darbar Hall of Shitāb Khān into a museum, and to put a light roof of brick and lime on it.

(16) *Mushīrābād Mosque*.—This beautiful building is situated in the suburbs of Hyderabad and is a typical Qutb Shāhī mosque adorned with a lavish use of cut-plaster work. Its leaning *minar*, which had an iron core and through weight became bent at rather an unusual angle on one side, was long an object of curiosity to the sight-seers of Hyderabad. A couple of years ago the leaning top story of the minaret fell down, and, as to conserve it in that condition would have deprived the building of much of its charm, it has been restored. In the years under report a sum of Rs. 2,302-7-0 has been spent on the conservation of the building, and the work is still in progress. Two photographs of the monument are published in this report (Plate VI).

Excavation.

Nothing could be done in the period under report in this direction, but as soon as the conservation work of an important nature, which is now occupying the whole of my time, is finished, I shall pay due attention to this interesting branch of research. His Highness' Dominions are exceptionally fortunate in

buried treasures of ancient art and civilization, and the old historic towns of Ter, Pāithān, etc., offer a tempting field for archaeological exploration. Not less interesting are the pre-historic remains of the Dominions, which exist in large numbers, and are scattered all over the State. In the present state of our imperfect knowledge of these antiquities, it is highly desirable that they should be scientifically investigated and systematically studied, and if this is done, I am sure that the results will go a long way to improve our knowledge of the customs, beliefs and civilization of the ancient inhabitants of this land.

In the domain of Epigraphical research the years under report have been specially memorable. The discovery of a new Asokan edict at Maskī and of the Chalukyan inscriptions at Kollipāka has excited the interest of students of Indian lore all over the world. The credit of discovering the former is due to Mr. C. Beadon, a Mining Engineer, who had been prospecting for gold in the Rāichūr district. That of the tracing and the identification of the historic town of Kollipaka rests entirely with Mr. Strinivas, an Honorary Epigraphist attached to my office, whose zeal and untiring energy in this matter is highly commendable. Mr. Strinivas has copied about 45 long inscriptions in Kollipaka, and as he is the discoverer of them Government has been pleased to permit him to edit the inscriptions by himself or in conjunction with some scholar whose advice on the palaeography and history of this part of the country may be useful to him in successfully accomplishing the task. It is worthy of note here that the services of Mr. Strinivas to the Department are more or less a labour of love, because he is not charging anything to the State except travelling allowances when he is on tour. The editing of the Maskī Edict has been entrusted to Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri through the advice of the Director General of Archaeology in India, and the publication will be soon issued by Government in the form of a monograph.

Equally important work has been achieved in the region of Muslim Epigraphy, as no less than 70 new inscriptions of the Deccan kings have been copied at various places. The territories of these rulers expanded and contracted according to the merits or demerits of each individual monarch, and when history is silent as to the exact geographical limits of their dominions, these records, found in different forts, will help us a good deal in fixing the boundaries of their kingdoms. The Government of India have been pleased to appoint me Editor of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, and the inscriptions of the Hyderabad State will now form two or three special issues of the journal.

The present clauses of the State Treasure Trove Act do not give the Superintendent of Archaeology an opportunity to know of the finds acquired by Government under the Act. It is desirable that as soon as a find be declared as acquired by Government information of its character and nature should be sent to the Superintendent of Archaeology, and he be asked whether he requires the find for the purposes of his Department. In this way the Department will not only add to its collection, but will also be able to exchange duplicates with foreign Governments. Similar arrangements obtain in British India, and through the benefit of such legislation recently the State Archaeological

Department has requested the United Provinces Government to present it with a large number of their duplicate coins.

It has been proposed to Government to place the important cabinets of the Mint and the Central Treasury under the care of the Archæological Department, and when these large collections which consist of as many as 5,611 coins are properly arranged and catalogued they will throw a volume of new light on the old currencies of the Deccan. It is intended to prepare an illustrated catalogue of these collections on the model of Mr. Whitehead's Catalogue of the Lahore Museum.

I may here add, parenthetically, that the Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, also have entrusted the task of cataloguing the Muhammadan Deccan coins of their cabinet to me.

Museums.

It is a happy augury for the well-being and the development of the Archæological Department that almost simultaneously with its establishment Government have decided to start a well-equipped Museum at Hyderabad. The preliminaries regarding the creation of this institution are already settled, and it is hoped that as soon as the War is over the Hyderabad Museum will become an accomplished fact.

Hyderabad Archæological Society.

The creation of the Hyderabad Archæological Society is another matter of special gratification to the Department, because such an institution, while on the one hand it will widen the activities of the Department, will on the other hand cultivate public opinion in matters relating to Art and History. The entire credit of founding the Society is due to the efforts of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Pinhey, K.C.S.I., Resident in Hyderabad, whose interest in Indian archæology and history is well known.*

Publications.

The publications of the Department will appear in the following forms:—

- (1) *Annual Report*.—This will contain a brief account of the year's work of the Department, with statements of expenditure, etc.
- (2) *Monographs*.—All important discoveries, and the results of original research, will be published as monographs, which will form a series, entitled the 'Hyderabad Archæological Series.'

Besides these publications the Superintendent of Archæology may now and then contribute articles of general interest to the Journal of the Hyderabad Archæological Society or to those of the other societies abroad. In the latter case the Superintendent, before sending any contribution outside the State, will obtain the sanction of Government in the matter.

Library.

Three hundred and seventy-six volumes were acquired by the Department, of which 267 were received as presents and the rest were purchased. In this connection the Department is under a deep debt of gratitude to R. I. R. Glancy, Esq., Assistant Minister, Finance Department, through whose kindness several rare volumes of the *Asiatick Researches*, *Journal Asiatique* and of the *Journals* of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and the Asiatic Society of Bengal were transferred from the Finance Library to the Office of the Superintendent of Archæology. A complete list of the books is given in Appendix E.

* On the 7th April, 1916, when this report was passing through the press, Sir Alexander Pinhey died of enteric fever. His demise is a great loss to the Department in its stage of infancy.

One hundred and eighty-seven photographs were taken, and a complete set of prints from them together with the impressions of the 39 negatives relative to the Bidar pictures, which were prepared by Raja Deen Dayal & Sons, has been submitted to Government. With a view of popularizing the study of Indian archæology it was originally intended that sets of these photographs should be supplied gratis to the Nizam's College and to the State Library; but owing to the shortness of staff and funds it has not been found practicable to do so. The majority of the photographs taken are of a high quality, and several of them have been reproduced in this report to illustrate the principal architectural styles of the Deccan. A list of the negatives is given in Appendix F.

Photographs.

In the period under review two large drawings, and a number of small sketches, plans, etc., such as were required for the conservation notes, were prepared. The titles, etc., of the large drawings are given in Appendix G.

Drawings.

The expenditure on the conservation of the Archæological buildings of the Dominions amounted to O.S. Rs. 1,830-9-9 (B.G. Rs. 1,569-1-6) in 1323 F. (A.D. 1913-14), and to O.S. Rs. 19,361-13-1 (B.G. Rs. 16,595-13-7) in 1324 F. (A.D. 1914-15). A detailed statement of the expenditure is given in Appendix D.

Expenditure on the conservation of the Monuments.

In 1323 F. (A.D. 1914) a sum of O.S. Rs. 10,207-3-5 (B.G. Rs. 8,749-0-8) was spent on the maintenance of the Department, and in 1324 F. (A.D. 1914-15) the expenditure on this head amounted to O.S. Rs. 16,089-8-8 (B.G. Rs. 13,773-4-3). A detailed account of the expenditure is given in Appendix C.

Expenditure on the maintenance of the Department.

I propose to devote the months of November and December (Dai and Baihman) to the survey of the monuments in the Bidar and Warangal Districts. January (Isfandār) will be spent in touring with the Director General of Archæology in the Aurangābād District, and in such other places as he may visit. In February and March (Farwardin and Urđi-bihisht) I intend to explore the pre-historic remains of the Dominions with the view of writing a monograph on them. A part of the latter month will also be spent in writing the Annual Report of the Department. In April (*Kh*wurdād) I propose to spend a few days in the study of the monuments of the Rāichūr district, because that part of the Dominions has not been thoroughly explored by me. In addition to this I may visit such other places as the exigencies of the Department may require.

Tour Programme for 1325 F. (A.D. 1915-16).

HYDERABAD, DECCAN : }
29th March, 1916. }

G. YAZDANI, M.A.,
Superintendent of Archæology,
H.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Proceedings of His Highness the Nizam's Government in the Judicial, Police and General Departments—(Archæological).

No. $\frac{19}{7}$ Misc. of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1914 \text{ A.D.} \\ 1323 \text{ Fasli.} \\ 1332 \text{ Hijri.} \end{array} \right.$

Dated, Hyderabad (Deccan) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 27\text{th June } 1914 \text{ A.D.} \\ 22\text{nd Amurdād } 1323 \text{ Fasli.} \\ 2\text{nd Sha'bān } 1332 \text{ Hijri.} \end{array} \right.$

SUBJECT.

The creation of an Archæological Department and the appointment of a Superintendent of Archæology in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

READ—

- (1) Letter No. 809, dated the 23rd April, 1914, from the Director General of Archæology in India.
- (2) Letter No. $\frac{1286}{J}$, dated the 29th April, 1914, from the First Assistant Resident.
- (3) Letter No. 2572, dated the 30th April, 1914, from the Private and Political Secretary, His Highness' Government.

OBSERVATIONS—

There are few places that offer a more varied field than does the Deccan for the study of the archaic and historical tokens of India, which have a significance in the synthesis of Indian life apart from their aesthetic value. Prehistoric remains similar to those in the Shorapūr District, which attracted the attention of the late Colonel Meadows Taylor as supplying proof of the presence of a race of Celtic-Scythian people, who at a very early period in the history of man penetrated westwards into Europe, exist in large numbers and in various states of preservation all over the Dominions. The thousand pillared temple at Hanamkunda, which has weathered the storms of eight centuries, the temples at Tuljapūr and Ambījogai and the Sikh Gurdwarā at Nanded are pre-eminent in a multitude of Hindu temples scattered throughout the State, either for their artistic beauty or historic associations. The ancient site of Pāithan, the buried temples at Patancherū, Karīm-nagar and elsewhere offer an enticing field for exploration, and excavations properly conducted are sure to result in the discovery of inscriptions, seals, etc., that will to some extent raise the veil which hangs over the past history of a country which has been under the rule of Andhras, Chalūkyas and Yādāvas successively. The Aurangābād district contains the most important cave temples in India, the caves at Ellora have attracted the Western traveller and the archæologist since the days when Thevenot first visited and described them; while the paintings in the caves at Ajantā still retain the uncommon beauty and grace which they possessed when the Chinese traveller Hiuen Tshang saw them about 760 A.D., and in the opinion of competent observers furnish materials for a complete study of the history of Indian painting from the earliest times down to the Mughal period. At Gulbargah, Golconda, Warangal, Rāichūr Mudgal, Parenda, Pāngal and Naldrug stand historic forts, in some cases adorned with sculptures of surpassing artistic merit. The tombs of the Quṭb Shāhī kings at Golconda and of the Bahmanī and Barid Shāhī kings in Gulburgah and Bidar are monuments of Muhammadan rule, which by their design and style find an important place in the history of the development of Muslim architecture in India.

2. In 1304 Fasli, Mr. H. Cousens was placed on deputation by the Government of India to compile a list of the antiquarian remains in His Highness' Dominions. The list, which was published five years later, comprises 116 remains worthy of preservation, 49 of which belong to Government, while the interests of 67 are vested in private bodies or individuals. His Highness' Government recognize their debt of reverence to the creators of the past, for what they originated can now but be restored and the task is both worthy and incumbent; and in order to recover these buildings from the supremacy of nature and restitute them to safe custody as protected monuments, and also for the collection of smaller antiquities such as manuscripts, coins, inscriptions, paintings, fabrics, metal work, wood and ivory carvings, etc., they have constituted an Archaeological Department and on the advice of the Director General of Archaeology in India have appointed Professor G. Yazdani of the Bengal Educational Service as Superintendent.

3. The duties of the Superintendent of Archaeology will be as follows:—

- (a) To preserve authentic specimens of the monumental antiquities of the Dominions.
- (b) To excavate such sites and areas as are likely to throw light on the past history of the country.
- (c) To arrange for the systematic collection and location of moveable antiquities.

4. For the effective performance of these duties, the following procedure shall be adopted:—

A—Preservation.

- (a) The Superintendent of Archaeology shall make systematic tours of inspection and shall draw up careful notes on such monuments as he considers to be in need of repair. These notes shall contain a brief history of the monument, a description of its main architectural features, precise details of its dilapidations and of the measures necessary to repair them, and such information regarding ownership, endowments or other matters as Government is likely to require before passing orders on the proposals.
- (b) If the recommendations of the Superintendent are approved by Government in the General (Archaeological) Department, estimates based on them shall be framed in the Public Works Department and afterwards examined by the Superintendent of Archaeology, who will countersign them in token of his approval before the work is put in hand.
- (c) Similarly any estimates for repairs to ancient monuments based on proposals made by Public Works or other officers in the State shall be examined and countersigned by the Superintendent of Archaeology before the repairs are undertaken.
- (d) While repairs are in progress they shall be inspected as often as possible by the Superintendent of Archaeology, who shall report the result of his inspection, when necessary, to the Engineer-in-charge.
- (e) When any work has been finished, the completion certificate relating to it shall be countersigned by the Superintendent of Archaeology as well as by the Public Works officer in charge of it.

B—Excavation.

In the case of excavations the Superintendent of Archaeology shall first satisfy Government as to the expediency of the undertaking, and if his suggestions are approved by Government he shall carry out the work under his direct supervision.

C—Collection.

Pari passu with his other duties the Superintendent of Archaeology shall pay special attention to the collection of the large number of moveable antiquities which are lying neglected throughout the State, and shall advise Government how they can best be preserved and located. But no antiquity shall be removed by the Superintendent until and unless it has been ascertained through the Revenue Department that there is no local religious objection to removal.

5. In order to assist the Superintendent of Archaeology in drawing up a programme of tours of inspection, the Public Works, Revenue and other officers of the State are required to furnish him with a list of the buildings which in their opinion should be repaired owing to their historical, artistic or architectural value. The lists should be sent in by the end of Mihr 1323 Fasli.


6. These officers are also expected in future to report direct and immediately to the Superintendent of Archaeology the discovery of any antiquarian relic that may come to their knowledge and to see to its safe keeping until orders regarding it are received from the Superintendent.

7. These officers are further required to take effective measures against acts of vandalism, such as removing frescoes, disfiguring images, blackening inscriptions, etc., etc., which are not infrequently perpetrated and which should be very severely dealt with.

(By Order)

A. HYDARI, B.A.,

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial, Police and General Departments.



APPENDIX B.

SUPERINTENDENT'S DIARY.

(April 1914 to October 1915—Urdi-bihisht 23 F. to Ābān 24 F.)

Month.	Date.	Place.
	1914 A.D.—1323 F.	
April .. (Urdi-bihisht & Khwurdād.)	1st (28th)	.. Rājshāhī, relieved of my duties at the Rājshāhī College.
.. ..	2nd-6th (29th-2nd)	.. Halt at Rājshāhī (joining time).
.. ..	7th-11th (3rd-7th)	.. Rājshāhī to Simla, to see Director General of Archaeology.
.. ..	12th-21st (8th-17th)	.. Halt at Simla.
.. ..	22nd-26th (18th-22nd)	.. Simla to Hyderabad. (Reported myself to the Hon'ble the Resident in Hyderabad).
.. ..	27th (23rd)	.. Reported myself to the Secretary, Judicial, Police and General Departments.
.. ..	28th-30th (24th-26th)	.. Duty at headquarters.
May—September (Khwurdād-Ābān)	1st-12th Sept. (27th-7th Ābān)	.. Do.
.. ..	13th (8th)	.. Hyderabad to Nizāmābād.
.. ..	14th (9th)	.. Nizāmābād to Hyderabad.
September & October (Ābān)	15th-5th (10th-30th)	.. Duty at headquarters.
	1914-15 A.D.—1324 F.	
October (Ādhur)	6th (1st)	.. Duty at headquarters.
.. ..	7th-8th (2nd-3rd)	.. Hyderabad to Bodhan (Nizāmābād).
.. ..	9th (4th)	.. Bodhan to Hyderabad.
.. ..	10th-3rd (5th-29th)	.. Duty at headquarters.
November (Ādhur & Dai)	4th-5th (30th-1st)	.. Hyderabad to Aurangābād.
.. ..	6th-12th (2nd-8th)	.. Halt at Aurangābād.

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Month.		Date.	Place.
November	..	13th	.. Aurangābād to Pītalkhorā.
(<i>Āḍhur & Dai</i>)	..	(9th)	
"	"	14th-15th	.. Pītalkhorā to Ajaṇṭā.
		(10th-11th)	
"	"	16th-17th	.. Halt at Ajaṇṭā.
		(12th-13th)	
"	"	18th-19th	.. Ajaṇṭā to Aurangābād.
		(14th-15th)	
"	"	20th-22nd	.. Halt at Aurangābād.
		(16th-18th)	
"	"	23rd	.. Aurangābād to <u>Kh</u> uldābād.
		(19th)	
"	"	24th-29th	.. Halt at <u>Kh</u> uldābād.
		(20th-25th)	
"	"	30th	.. <u>Kh</u> uldābād to Daulatābād.
		(26th)	
December	..	1st	.. Halt at Daulatābād.
(<i>Dai & Baihman</i>)	..	(27th)	
"	"	2nd-3rd	.. Daulatābād to Hyderabad.
		(28th-29th)	
"	"	4th-27th	.. Duty at headquarters.
		(30th-23rd)	
"	"	28th-8th	.. Casual leave.
		(24th-5th)	
January (1915)	..	9th-12th	.. Duty at headquarters.
(<i>Isfandār</i>)	..	(6th-9th)	
"	..	13th-14th	.. Hyderabad to <u>Uṭh</u> mānābād.
		(10th-11th)	
"	..	15th-16th	.. Halt at <u>Uṭh</u> mānābād.
		(12th-13th)	
"	..	17th-18th	.. <u>Uṭh</u> mānābād to Naldrug.
		(14th-15th)	
"	..	19th	.. Halt at Naldrug.
		(16th)	
"	..	20th	.. Naldrug to Gulbargah.
		(17th)	
"	..	21st-28th	.. Halt at Gulbargah.
		(18th-25th)	
"	..	29th	.. Gulbargah to Gogī (<u>Sh</u> āhpūr).
		(26th)	

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Month.		Date.	Place.
January (1915) (<i>Isfandār</i>)	..	30th (27th)	.. Shāhpūr to Yādgirī.
"	..	31st-1st (28th-29th)	.. Yādgirī to Anagondī.
February (<i>Isfandār & Farwardīn</i>)	..	2nd (30th)	.. Anagondī to Ittagī.
"	"	3rd (1st)	.. Ittagī to Hyderabad.
"	"	4th-5th (2nd-3rd)	.. Duty at headquarters.
"	"	6th-7th (4th-5th)	.. Hyderabad to Aurangābād.
"	"	8th-9th (6th-7th)	.. Aurangābād to Ajaṇṭā, to meet Director General of Archaeology.
"	"	10th-17th (8th-15th)	.. Halt at Ajaṇṭā.
"	"	18th (16th)	.. Ajaṇṭā to Ghatotcach.
"	"	19th (17th)	.. Ghatotcach to Anwā.
"	"	20th (18th)	.. Anwā to Aurangābād.
"	"	21st-22nd (19th-20th)	.. Halt at Aurangābād.
"	"	23rd-24th (21st-22nd)	.. Aurangābād to Hyderabad.
"	"	25th-13th (23rd-8th)	.. Duty at headquarters.
March (<i>Urdī-bihisht</i>)	..	14th (9th)	.. Hyderabad to Kulpāk.
"	..	15th (10th)	.. Kulpāk to Hyderabad.
"	..	16th-20th (11th-15th)	.. Duty at headquarters.
"	..	21st (16th)	.. Hyderabad to Serām (Gulbargah).
"	..	22nd (17th)	.. Serām to Hyderabad.
"	..	23rd-31st (18th-26th)	.. Duty at headquarters.

APPENDIX B—contd.

Month.	Date.	Place.
April (<i>Urdi-bihisht</i> & <i>Khawur-dad</i>).	1st-2nd (27th-28th)	Hyderabad to Nānded.
" "	3rd-5th (29th-31st)	Halt at Nānded.
" "	6th (1st)	Nānded to Qandhār.
" "	7th-9th (2nd-4th)	Qandhār to Phulmarī (Aurangābād).
" "	10th-11th (5th-6th)	Phulmarī to Hyderabad.
" "	12th-11th May (7th-5th <i>Tīr</i>)	Duty at headquarters.
May (<i>Tīr</i>)	12th (6th)	Hyderabad to Gulbargah.
"	13th (7th)	Halt at Gulbargah.
"	14th (8th)	Gulbargah to Hyderabad.
"	15th-24th (9th-18th)	Duty at headquarters.
"	25th (19th)	Hyderabad to Warangal.
"	26th-28th (20th-22nd)	Halt at Warangal.
"	29th (23rd)	Warangal to Hyderabad.
"	30th-31st (24th-25th)	Duty at headquarters.
June (<i>Tīr</i> & <i>Amurdād</i>)	1st-2nd (26th-27th)	Hyderabad to Ellora.
" "	3rd-5th (28th-30th)	Halt at Ellora (to survey the <i>new</i> caves).
" "	6th-7th (31st-1st)	Ellora to Hyderabad.
June (<i>Amurdād</i>)	8th-3rd (2nd-27th)	Duty at headquarters.
June (<i>Amurdād</i> & <i>Shahriwar</i>)	4th (28th)	Hyderabad to Rāichūr.
" "	5th-7th (29th-31st)	Rāichūr to Maski.

APPENDIX B—concl'd.

Month.	Date.	Place.
June (<i>Amurdād & Shahriwar</i>)	8th-9th (1st-2nd)	.. Halt at Maskī.
" "	10th-11th (3rd-4th)	.. Maskī to Rāichūr.
" "	12th (5th)	.. Halt at Rāichūr.
" "	13th (6th)	.. Rāichūr to Hyderabad.
June to September (<i>Shahriwar to Ābān</i>)	14th-6th September (7th-30th <i>Mīhr</i>)	.. Duty at headquarters.
" "	7th-8th (1st-2nd)	.. Hyderabad to Ittagī, to meet the Architectural Expert, Madras Government.
" "	9th-11th (3rd-5th)	.. Halt at Ittagī.
" "	12th (6th)	.. Ittagī to Anagondi.
" "	13th-14th (7th-8th)	.. Halt at Anagondi.
" "	15th (9th)	.. Anagondi to Hyderabad.
September & October (<i>Ābān</i>)	16th-6th (10th-30th)	.. Duty at headquarters.

Total number of days (28th *Urdi-bihisht* 23 F. to 30th *Ābān* 24 F.) = 553.

In camp	..	..	..	..	181
At headquarters	..	..	..	..	360
Leave	..	..	..	..	12
					<hr/> 553

APPENDIX C.

Expenditure on the Archaeological Department, Hyderabad, during the months April 1914 to October 1915 (Urdi-bihisht 23 F. to Abān 24 F.).

1914 A.D. (1324 F.).				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Salaries:—									
Superintendent (B.G. Rs. 400—25—500)	..	..	..	2,860	3	4			
Contribution (B.G. Rs. 62-8)	..	..	..	446	14	6			
Establishment	..	..	..	548	3	11			
Grain Compensation	..	..	..	8	15	6	3,864	5	3
Travelling allowances:—									
Superintendent	..	..	..	616	14	0			
Establishment	..	..	..	18	8	0	635	6	0
Contingencies:—									
Fixed Contingencies	..	..	..	723	0	0			
Purchase of Tents	..	..	..	2,338	0	0	3,061	0	0
Supplies and Services:—									
Purchase of Drawing, Survey and Photographic Instruments	..	..	..	2,268	8	2			
Purchase of Type-writer	..	..	..	378	0	0	2,646	8	2
GRAND TOTAL							10,207	3	5
							(B.G. 8,749	0	8)

1914-15 (1324 F.)									
Salaries:—									
Superintendent (B.G. Rs. 400—25—500)	..	..	..	5,775	0	0			
Contribution (B.G. Rs. 62-8)	..	..	..	875	0	0			
Establishment	..	..	..	2,262	0	0			
Temporary Establishment	..	..	..	80	15	10			
Grain Compensation	..	..	..	36	0	0	9,028	15	10
Travelling allowances:—									
Superintendent	..	..	..	2,155	9	2			
Honorary Assistant Superintendent	..	..	..	604	14	8			
Establishment	..	..	..	986	9	11	3,747	1	9
Contingencies:—									
Fixed Contingencies	..	..	..	555	12	11			
Extra Contingencies.	Livery for Peons	..	..	43	0	0			
	Purchase of Books	..	..	628	5	10			
	Book-binding Charges	..	..	152	0	0			
	Printing Charges	..	..	500	0	0			
	Service Postage	..	..	10	0	0			
	Purchase of Furniture	..	..	825	0	0	2,714	2	9
Supplies and Services:—									
Drawing, Survey and Photographic Instruments	..	..	..	284	0	10			
Electric Torches	..	..	..	178	8	10			
Iron Safe	..	..	..	116	10	8	579	4	4
GRAND TOTAL							16,069	8	8
							(B.G. 13,773	4	3)

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of Ancient Monuments in the Hyderabad State, during the years A.D. 1913-1915 (1323-24 F.).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Amount spent during the year.	REMARKS.
		1913-14 A.D. (1323 F.)			
Hyderabad	Hyderabad City.	Repairs to the Bādshāhi 'Āshūr Khānāh.	Rs. A. P. 1,750 0 0	Rs. A. P. 294 0 1	The estimate of this work has been revised on the conservation notes of the Superintendent of Archaeology, and raised to Rs. 7,914. The work is in progress.
Bidar	Bidar	Salary of one watchman to look after the Bahmani tombs.	96 0 0	96 0 0	
"	"	Salary of two watchmen to look after the Madrasah and 'Alī Barīd's tomb.	168 0 0	168 0 0	
"	"	Salary of two watchmen to look after the monuments at Bidar.	168 0 0	140 0 0	
Aurangābād	Aurangābād	Maintenance of Bibī Maqbarāh. *	1,000 0 0	773 4 8	
"	Ellora	Maintenance of Ellora caves.	400 0 0	359 5 0	
		Total for 1913-14 (1323 F.)	....	1,830 9 9 (B.G. 1,569 1 6)	
		1914-15 A.D. (1324 F.)			
Hyderabad	Hyderabad City.	Repairs to the Bādshāhi 'Āshūr Khānāh.	7,914 0 0	2,276 4 0	In progress.
"	"	Repairs to the Mu-shirābād Mosque.	4,194 0 0	2,302 7 0	"
Bidar	Bidar	Salary of two watchmen to look after the Madrasah and 'Alī Barīd's tomb.	168 0 0	167 0 0	
"	"	Salary of two watchmen to look after the monuments at Bidar.	168 0 0	168 0 0	
Aurangābād	Aurangābād	Maintenance of Bibī ka Maqbarāh.	1,000 0 0	782 15 2	
"	"	Repairs to Aurangābād caves.	1,000 0 0	703 9 4	
		Carried over ..	....	6,400 3 6	

APPENDIX D—*concl'd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Amount spent during the year.	REMARKS.
		Brought forward ..	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 6,400 3 6	
Aurangābād	Ellora ..	Maintenance of Ellora caves.	400 0 0	353 5 11	
" ..	" ..	Special repairs to the caves.	33,019 0 0	10,513 2 10	In progress.
" ..	Daulatābād	Clearing jungle in the Fort.	2,500 0 0	1,999 0 11	
Gulbargah	Gulbargah	Salary of two watchmen to look after the Bahmani tombs.	96 0 0	96 0 0	
		Total for 1914-15 (1324 F.)	....	19,361 13 2 (B.G. 16,595 13 7)	

APPENDIX E.

List of books in the Library of the Superintendent of Archaeology, Hyderabad, acquired during the months April, 1914, to October, 1915 (Urdi-bihisht, 1323 F. to Ābān, 1324 F.)

Serial No.	Title.	REMARKS.
BIBLIOGRAPHY.		
1	<i>Catalogue of the State Library, Hyderabad (Deccan), English Section, 1910.</i>	Presented by the State Library.
2	Do. do. do. (Additions), 1910-13 ..	Do.
3	Do. do. do. (Oriental Section), Vol. I, 1330 H.	Do.
4	<i>Classified Catalogue of the Library of the Director General of Archaeology in India, 1908.</i>	Presented by the D.G. of Archaeology.
5	Do. do. do. Supplement I, 1908-10 ..	Do.
6	Do. do. do. .. II, 1911 ..	Do.
7-8	<i>Rangacharya, M., Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit MSS. in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, Vols. XVIII-XIX.</i>	Presented by the Government of Madras.
9-11	<i>Rieu, C., Catalogue of Persian MSS. in the British Museum, Vols. I-III.</i>	Purchased.
12	Do. do. do. (Supplement) ..	"
13	<i>Ethé, H., Catalogue of Persian MSS. in the India Office Library, Vol. I.</i>	"
✓ 14	<i>Morley, W. H., Descriptive Catalogue of the Historical MSS. in the Library of the Royal Asiatic Society.</i>	Presented by the Finance Department, Hyderabad State.
ENCYCLOPÆDIAS AND DICTIONARIES.		
15	<i>Houtsma, M. T., and Arnold, T. W., Encyclopædia of Islam, Parts I-XX.</i>	Purchased.
16	<i>Beale, T. W., Oriental Biographical Dictionary</i>	"
17	<i>Garrett, J., Classical Dictionary of India</i>	Presented by the Home Department, Hyderabad State.
18	<i>Dowson, J., Classical Dictionary of Hindu Mythology ..</i>	Do.
19	<i>Apte, V. S., The Student's English-Sanskrit Dictionary ..</i>	Purchased.
20-21	<i>Webster, N., New International Dictionary, Vols. I-II, 1914 ..</i>	"
JOURNALS AND PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.		
22-41	BRITISH— <i>The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Vols. I-XX, 1834-63.</i>	Presented by the Finance Department.

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title.	REMARKS.
JOURNALS AND PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS— <i>contd.</i>		
42-88	The <i>Journal</i> of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Vols. I-XX (New series), and 1890-1915 (26 Vols.).	Purchased.
89-106	<i>Asiatick Researches</i> ; or, Transactions of the Society, instituted in Bengal, for inquiring into the history and antiquities, the arts, sciences, and literature of Asia, Vols. I-III, V-X, and XII-XX.	Presented by the Finance Department.
107	Do. do. do. (Index)	Do.
108-134	The <i>Journal</i> of the Asiatic Society of Bengal; Vols. XII-XV, XVI (Part 2), XVII, XIX, XXI, XXXIV (Part 2), XXXV (Part 2), XXXVII, XXXVIII (Part 2), XXXIX, XL (Part 2), XLI, XLII (Part 2), and XLIII-XLV.	Do.
135-185	The <i>Asiatic Journal</i> and Monthly Register for British India and its dependencies; Vols. I-VII, X-XII, XV-XX, XXII-XXVIII; New Series, Vols. I-VI, VIII-XII, XIV-XIX, XXI-XXII, XXIV-XXV, and XXVII-XXXIII.	Do.
186-205	The <i>Journal</i> of Indian Art and Industry, Nos. 73-76 and 113-31 (January 1912 to July 1915).	Do.
206-225	Do. do. do. (Duplicates)	Do.
226-230	Do. do. Nos. 114-116 and 125-26 (Duplicates)	Do.
231-235	<i>Epigraphia Indica</i> , Vol. XI (Parts 4, 6 and 7); Vol. XII (Parts 3 and 4).	Presented by the Government of India.
236	<i>Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica</i> , 1911-12	Do.
237	<i>Epigraphia Carnatica</i> , Vol. I (Coorg Inscriptions, Revised Edition); Archaeological Survey of India, New Imperial Series, Vol. XXXIX, 1914.	Do.
238-269	FRENCH— <i>Journal Asiatique</i> ; T. VII-XVI; Troisième Série, T. I-VIII, XI-XIV; Quatrième Série, T. I, III-VIII; Cinquième Série, T. III-IV, XVII.	Presented by the Finance Department.
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY.		
REPORTS—		
270	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Archaeological Survey of India, Part I, 1912-13.	Presented by the Government of India.
271	Do. do. do. (Duplicate)	Do.
272	Do. do. do. Part II, 1910-11	Do.
273	Do. do. do. do. 1911-12	Do.
274	<i>Annual Progress Report</i> of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhistic Monuments, Northern Circle, 1913.	Do.
275	Do. do. do. do. 1914	Do.
276	Do. do. do. do. (Duplicate)	Do.

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title.					REMARKS.
	ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY— <i>contd.</i>					
277	<i>Annual Progress Report</i> of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, 1914.					Presented by the Government of India.
278	Do.	do.	do.	1915	Do.	
279	Do.	do.	do.	Frontier Circle, 1913-14 ..	Do.	
280	Do.	do.	do.	(Duplicate)	Do.	
281	Do.	do.	do.	1914-15	Do.	
282	<i>Annual Progress Report</i> of the Superintendent of Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, 1913-14.					Do.
283	Do.	do.	do.	(Duplicate) ..	Do.	
284	Do.	do.	do.	1914-15 ..	Do.	
285	Do.	do.	Burma, 1914	Do.		
286	Do.	do.	„ 1915	Do.		
287	Do.	do.	Western Circle, 1913 ..	Do.		
288	Do.	do.	„ 1914 ..	Do.		
289	Do.	do.	„ 1915 ..	Do.		
290	Do.	do.	Southern Circle, 1913 ..	Do.		
291	Do.	do.	„ 1914 ..	Do.		
292	Do.	do.	„ 1915 ..	Do.		
293	<i>Annual Progress Report</i> of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, 1913-14.					Do.
294	<i>Report</i> on the working of the Archæological Department, Mysore State, 1911-12.					Presented by the Mysore State.
295	REPORTS (<i>New Imperial Series</i>)— <i>Burgess, J.</i> , Report of the first season's operations in the Bel-gâm and Kaladgi Districts. January to May 1874. London. 1874.					Presented by the Finance Department.
296	„ Report on the antiquities of Kâthiâwâd and Kach, being the results of the second season's operations of the Archæological Survey of Western India, 1874-75. London. 1876.					Do.
297	„ Report on the antiquities in the Bidar and Auran-gabad Districts, being the result of the third season's operations of the Archæological Survey of Western India, 1875-76. London. 1878.					Purchased.
298	„ Report on the Buddhist Cave Temples and their inscriptions, being part of the results of the fourth, fifth, and sixth season's operations of the Archæological Survey of Western India, 1876-77, 1877-78, 1878-79. London. 1883.					„

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title.	REMARKS.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY— <i>contd.</i>		
299	<i>Burgess, J.</i> , Report on the Elura Cave Temples and the Brahmanical and Jaina Caves in Western India, completing the results of the fifth, sixth, and seventh season's operations of the Archaeological Survey of Western India, 1877-78, 1878-79, 1879-80. London. 1883.	Purchased.
300	<i>Cousens, H.</i> , Lists of Antiquarian Remains in H.H. the Nizam's Territories. Calcutta. 1900.	"
301—304	Do. do. do. (Duplicates) ..	Presented by the High Court.
PRESERVATION OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS—		
305	<i>Cole, H. H.</i> , Preliminary Report on Kalburgah. Simla. 1881	Presented by Mr. G. Yazdani.
MISCELLANEOUS—		
306	Inspection and Conservation <i>Notes</i> on the Rock-cut Brahmanical Temples at Masrur, Kangra District. Lahore. 1913.	Presented by the Government of India.
307	Inspection and Conservation <i>Notes</i> on the antiquities of Dwarahat, Almorah District. Allahabad. 1913.	"
308	<i>Resolutions</i> Nos. 353/370, Government of India, Education Department, Archaeology. Simla. October 1915.	"
309	Do. do. do. (Duplicate) ..	"
310	<i>List of Photographic Negatives</i> in the Office of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle. Lahore. 1915.	"
311	Do. do. do. (Duplicate) ..	"
312	Do. do. Southern Circle. Madras. 1914 ..	"
313	<i>List of Drawings</i> in the Office of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle. Madras. 1914.	"
ART, ARCHITECTURE, ETC.		
314	<i>Smith, Vincent A.</i> , A History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon. Oxford. 1911.	Purchased.
315	<i>Havell, E. B.</i> , Indian Sculpture and Painting	"
316	" The Ideals of Indian Art	"
317	" Indian Architecture. Its Psychology, Structure and History, from the First Muhammadan Invasion to the Present Day.	"
318	" The Ancient and Medieval Architecture of India	"
319—20	<i>Fergusson, J.</i> , History of Indian and Eastern Architecture. Revised Edition. Vols. I-II.	"
321	" Rock-cut Temples of India. Text to accompany the folio volume of plates.	"

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title.	REMARKS.
ART, ARCHITECTURE, ETC.— <i>contd.</i>		
322	<i>Burgess, J.</i> , The Rock Temples of Ellura or Verul. Bombay. 1887.	Purchased.
323	<i>Ram Raz</i> , Essay on the Architecture of the Hindus. London. 1834.	"
324	<i>Barnett, L. D.</i> , Antiquities of India	"
HISTORY.		
MANUSCRIPTS—		
325	Muhammad Bakhtīwar Khān, Mira'tu-l-'Ālam. (A general history of Asia from the earliest times to A.H. 1078. British Museum Catalogue No. Add. 7,657).	Presented by the Finance Department.
326	Mir Khān Shāhī, Zafar Nāmih. (A history of the reign of Aurangzeb; Hyderabad State Library No. 760).	Presented by Mr. G. Yazdani.
BIBLIOTHECA INDICA—		
327	<i>Baranī, Zīāu-d-dīn</i> , Tārīkh-i-Fīroz Shāhī	Purchased.
328	'Afi, Shams Sirāj, Tārīkh-i-Fīroz Shāhī	"
329—30	<i>Minhājū-d-dīn, Abū 'Umar Uthmān</i> ; English translation by H. G. Raverty. Vols. I-II.	"
331—33	<i>Abu-l-Fazl</i> , Akbar Nāmāh, English translation by H. Beveridge; Vols. 1-2 and Vol. 3 (Part I).	"
334—35	<i>Al-Badāonī</i> , Muntakhabu-t-tawārikh (English translation), Vols. I-II.	"
336	Do. do. do. do. Vol. III (Part I) ..	"
337	<i>Mu'tamad Khān</i> , Iqbāl Nāmāh Jahāngirī	"
338	<i>Muhammad Ṣāliḥ Kamboh</i> , Shāhjahān Nāmāh, Fasc. 1-2 ..	Presented by Mr. G. Yazdani.
339—41	<i>Khāfi Khān</i> Muntakhabu-l-lubāb, Parts I-II and Part III (pp. 1-258).	Purchased.
342—44	Ṣamṣāmu-d-daulāh, Nawwāb, Mā'āthiru-l-umarā's, Vols. I-III ..	"
345	" " " (English translation, Fasc. I-II) ..	"
346	<i>Shāh 'Ālam</i> Nāmāh, Fasc. I	"
HISTORY OF INDIA (in English)—		
347	<i>Smith, Vincent A.</i> , Early History of India; Oxford. 1914 ..	Purchased.
348—51	<i>Manucci, N.</i> , Storia do Mogor. English translation by W. Irvine. Vols. I-IV.	Presented by the Home Department.
352—55	<i>Briggs, John</i> , History of the Rise of the Mahomedan Power in India; Vols. I-IV. Calcutta. 1908.	"
356	" Siyaru-l-Mutakkhkhirīn, Vol. I.. .. .	Purchased.

APPENDIX E—concl'd.

Serial No.	Title.	REMARKS.
HISTORY—cont'd.		
357	<i>Elphinstone, M.</i> , The History of India. London. 1911 ..	Purchased.
358—59	<i>Keene, H. G.</i> , History of India, revised edition; Vols. I-II. Edinburgh. 1906.	"
360	<i>Holden, Edward S.</i> , The Mogul Emperors of Hindustan ..	Presented by the Home Department.
✓ 361	HISTORY OF INDIA (in Urdu)— <i>Muhammad Sultān</i> , Yādgār-i-Sultānī (History of Bidar) ..	Purchased.
✓ 362	" <i>Armuāghn-i-Sultānī</i> (History of Gulbargah)	"
✓ 363	" <i>Waqāi' Warangal</i>	"
NUMISMATICS.		
364	<i>Smith, Vincent A.</i> , Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum. Oxford. 1916.	Purchased.
365—66	<i>Wright, H. N.</i> , Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Vols. II-III.	"
367	<i>Valentine, W. H.</i> , The Copper Coins of India, Part I (Bengal and United Provinces).	Presented by the D.G. of Archæology.
ICONOGRAPHY.		
368	<i>Gangoly, O. G.</i> , South Indian Bronzes	Purchased.
369—70	<i>Gopinatha Rao, T. A.</i> , Elements of Hindu Iconography, Vol. I (parts 1-2). Madras. 1914.	"
MISCELLANEOUS.		
371	<i>Brown, B.</i> , The Care of Ancient Monuments. (Camb. Univ. Press). 1915.	Purchased.
372	<i>Law, John</i> , Modern Hyderabad (Deccan)	Presented by the D.P.I., Hyderabad.
373—76	<i>Nanjundayya, H. V.</i> , Ethnographical Survey of Mysore (Preliminary issue), Parts XXXI-XXXIV.	Presented by the Mysore State.

Serial No.	Locality.	Description.	Size.
1	Top-ka-Sānchā, Hyderabad.	Raymond's Gun Foundry, General view	6½" × 4½"
2	"	" " Showing old condition (copied from the "Glimpses of H.H. the Nizam's Dominions).	" "
3	Hyderabad City	Shāhī 'Āshūr, Khānā, General view	8½" × 6½"
4	"	" " Inner hall, Northern wall	" "
5	"	" " Southern wall	" "
6	"	" " Western wall, left panel.	" "
7	"	" " Central panel	" "
8	"	" " Right panel	" "
9	Bodhan, Nizāmā-bād.	Deval Mosque, General view	" "
10	"	" " " " " " " "	6½" × 4½"
11	"	" " Inscription (Slab No. 1)	" "
12	"	" " " " " " " " No. 2	" "
13	"	" " " " " " " " No. 3	" "
14	"	" " " " " " " " No. 4	" "
15	"	" " " " " " " " No. 5	" "
16	"	Nandi (discovered in a field south-east of the village).	" "
17	"	" (in the village temple)	" "
18	"	Figure of Buddha lying in the village	" "
18A	"	" " " " " " " "	" "
19	"	'Ālamgīr's Mosque, Inscription	" "
20	Aurangābād	Bibī-ka-Maqbarā, from South	8½" × 6½"
20A	"	" " " " " " " " East	" "
21	"	Bār-i-Kul Gate, General view	6½" × 4½"
21A	"	" " " " " " " "	" "
22	"	Cave No. 2, General view	" "
23	"	" " 4 " " " " " "	" "
24	"	Caves Nos. 4 & 5 " " " " " "	" "

APPENDIX F—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality.	Description.	Size.
25	Aurangābād	Caves Nos. 7 and 8, General view	6½" × 4¼"
26	"	Cave No. 9, Sculptures (Group A)	"
27	"	" " " " B	"
28	"	" " " " C	"
29	"	" " " " D	"
30	"	" " " " E	"
31	"	" " " " F	"
32	Ellora	" " 4, Padmā Pānī seated like Buddha	"
33	"	" " 6, Saraswatī (?)	"
34	"	" " 6, Female deity in the grab of Padmā Pānī.	"
35	"	" " 8, Kuvera and Hārītī	"
36	"	" " 9, General view	"
37	"	" " 10, Dagoba	"
38	"	" " 10, General view	8½" × 6½"
39	"	" " 12, Front	6½" × 4¼"
40	"	" " 12, Third story, seven meditating Buddhas.	"
41	"	" " 12, Buddhist female figures with four hands.	"
42	"	" " 12, Second story, Padmā Pānī with two female attendants.	"
43	"	" " 15, Bhairava (Mahādeo)	"
44	"	" " 16, Second story, Sacrificial hall	"
45	"	" " 16, (Kailāsa), General view from North	8½" × 6½"
46	"	" " " " from South	"
47	"	" " 16, Pillars in upper story, North side	6½" × 4¼"
48	"	" " 17, Ganapati eating the <i>laddus</i>	"
49	"	" " 17, Siva dancing the <i>tandava</i>	8½" × 6½"
50	"	" " 17, Pillars in hall	6½" × 4¼"
51	"	" " 21, Front pillar	8½" × 6½"
52	"	" " 29, Ravana shaking the <i>Kailāsa</i>	"
53	"	" " 29, Marriage of Siva and Paravati	6½" × 4¼"
54	"	" " 31, Indrani on lion	"

APPENDIX F—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality.	Description.	Size.
55	Ellora	Cave No. 31, Indra on elephant	6½" × 4¾"
56	"	" " Parasanatha	"
57	"	" " Gomata	"
58	"	" " Side view from North	"
59	Khuldābād	Inscription built on the gateway of Mun'im Khān's garden.	"
60	"	Inscription built on the tomb of Shāh Burhānu-d-dīn	"
61	"	Tomb of Nawāb Nāṣir Jang Shāhid	8½" × 6½"
62	"	Tomb of Nawab Nizāmu-l-Mulk Āṣif Jāh Bahādur (A.H. 1082-1161).	"
63	"	Tomb of Emperor Aurangzeb	"
64	"	" Lattice around the tomb	6½" × 4¾"
65	"	" " (Another view)	"
66	"	Tomb of Prince Mu'azzam	"
67	"	" " (Another view)	"
68	Daulatābād	Fort, Chānd Mīnār	"
69	"	" " (Another view)	"
70	"	" Inscription No. 1	"
71	"	" " No. 2	"
72	"	" Inscription on Chānd Mīnār	"
73	"	" " on a Bath near the Traveller's Bungalow ..	"
74	Uthmānābād	Tomb of Sheran Shāh	"
75	"	" " (Inscription)	"
76	"	Cave 1, Dhārāshev, Cistern room	"
77	"	" " " (Another view)	"
78	"	Fort, Cave No. 2, General view	8½" × 6½"
79	"	" " " Front view	"
80	"	" " No. 3, General view from South	"
81	"	" " " " North	"
82	"	Dābar Leṇā, Siva Temple	6½" × 4¾"
83	"	Chamār Leṇā, General view	"
84	"	Old rampart wall of the Town	8½" × 6½"

APPENDIX F—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality.	Description.	Size.
85	Tuljāpūr	Tuljāpūr Temple	8½" × 6½"
86	"	" " (Another view)	6½" × 4½"
87	"	" " (Bird's eye view)	"
88	"	Ghatsila Ghāt	"
89	Naldrug	Fort, <i>Band</i> (water dam) General view	8½" × 6½"
89A	"	" Inscription in Pānī Maḥall	6½" × 4½"
90	"	" Fortifications	8½" × 6½"
91	"	" Inner gate	"
92	"	" Nau Burjā bastion	"
93	"	" " " (Another view)	6½" × 4½"
94	"	Inscription in the Town Mosque	"
95	Gulbargah	Fort, Jāmi' Masjid, General view	8½" × 6½"
96	"	" " " Front view	6½" × 4½"
97	"	" (Inscription)	"
98	"	" Gharyālī Burj, inscription	"
99	"	" Kālā Pahār Bastion, inscription	"
100	"	" Hār Bāoli, inscription No. 1	"
101	"	" " " " No. 2	"
102	"	" Inscription on the bastion of Bārā Gazi Top (12 yards Gun).	"
103	"	" Inscription built in a niche in an outer wall of the Fort to the East of the Jāmi' Masjid.	"
104	"	" Fīl Burj inscription	"
105	"	" Zanjirī Gate inscription	"
106	"	" Inscription on a loose slab lying in front of an enclosure to the North of the Jāmi' Masjid.	"
107	"	" Inscription built in a wall of the Police station, near Bālī Hīsār.	"
108	"	" Inscription built in a wall of the Fort, near Bārā Gazi Top Bastion.	"
109	"	" Mosque of the Bijapurī Bakhshī (inscription)	"
110	"	" Chhotī Masjid, inscription	"
111	"	Khawajah Bāoli, inscription	"

APPENDIX F—*contd.*

Serial No	Locality.	Description.	Size.
112	Gulbargah	Maḥbūb Bāgh, inscription No. 1	6½" × 4½"
113	"	" " " No. 2	"
114	"	" " " No. 3	"
115	"	Tomb of <u>Shaiḥ</u> Sirāju-d-dīn, inscription No. 1 ..	"
116	"	" " " No. 2 ..	"
117	"	Hāshim Bāoli, inscription	"
118	"	Inscription on a small dome near Langar Mosque ..	"
119	"	Dargāh Bandah Nawāz, General view, from North ..	8½" × 6½"
120	"	Fort, Entrance arch	"
121	"	Tombs of Bhamani kings, General view	"
122	"	Shāh Bāzār Mosque, General view	"
123	"	Gumbad of Malik 'Ambar, inscription	"
124	"	Fort, Faṭḥ Burj, inscription	6½" × 4½"
125	Gogi (Gulbarga)	Tomb of <u>Chandī</u> Ḥusain, inscription built over the Western Gate.	6½" × 4½"
126	Anagondi	Oncha Appa Mattha, inscription	"
127	Ajaṇṭa	Ajaṇṭa caves, Panoramic view	8½" × 6½"
127A	"	Bodhisattava painted in the inner gallery of the Hall.	6½" × 4½"
128	"	Cave 1, Pillar in verandah	"
129	"	" 2, Pillar in Hall	"
130	"	Caves 9 and 10, General view	"
131	"	Cave 12, Western wall	8½" × 6½"
132	"	" 19, Front	"
133	"	" Dagoba	"
134	"	" 24, Interior, General view	"
135	"	" 16, Buddha	6½" × 4½"
136	Anwā, Aurangābād	Anwā Temple, General view, from East	8½" × 6½"
137	"	" " " " " "	6½" × 4½"
138	"	" " " " " South	8½" × 6½"
139	"	" " " " " "	6½" × 4½"
140	"	" " Door of the Shrine	"

Serial No.	Locality.	Description.	Size.
141	Anwā, Aurangābād	Anwā Temple, Pillars	" "
142	"	" " " " " " " "	6½" × 4¾"
143	Nanded	Gurdwara (Sikh Temple), General view	8½" + 6½"
144	"	" " " " " " " "	6½" × 4¾"
145	Qandhār, Nanded	Fort, General view	8½" × 6½"
146	"	" " " " " " " "	6½" × 4¾"
147	"	" Makai Darwāzāh, Inscription No. 1	" "
148	"	" " " " " No. 2	" "
149	"	" Inscription on a bastion to the left of the Mahā Kālī Darwāzāh.	" "
150	"	" Mahā Kālī Darwāzāh, General view	8½" × 6½"
151	"	" Inscription on a bastion, to the left of the Mahā Kālī Gate, near the Flag Staff.	6½" × 4¾"
152	"	" Inscription on a bastion to the right of the Mahā Kālī Gate.	" "
153	"	" Inscription on the Western wall, No. 1	" "
154	"	" " " " " No. 2	" "
155	"	" " " " " No. 3	" "
156	"	" " " " " No. 4	" "
157	"	" Jāmi' Masjid Inscription No. 1	" "
158	"	" " " " " No. 2	" "
159	"	" " " " " No. 3	" "
160	"	" " " " " No. 4	" "
161	Pabna, Bengal	Arabic Inscription	" "
162	Indol, Medak	Jami' Masjid, General view	8½" × 6½"
163	"	" " " " " " " "	" "
164	"	Temple of Ramaswāmī, General view	" "
165	"	" " " " " " " "	" "
166	Chendul (Medak)	Temple of Rangaswāmī, General view	" "
167	"	" " " " " " " "	" "
168	Maskī, Raichur	Asokan Edict	6½" × 4¾"
169	"	" " (Another view)	" "

APPENDIX F—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality.	Description.	Size.
170	Maskī, Rāichūr	Mr. Yazdani's eye-copy of the Maskī Inscription (lines 1-5).	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$
171	"	" " (lines 6-8).	"
172	"	Mr. Beadon's eye-copy of the Maskī Inscription ..	"
173	"	Maskī Cavern, General view	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$
174	Ittagī	Ittagī Temple, Pillar (Detail)	"
175	"	" " General view, from South	"
176	"	" " Detail of North Door-way	"
177	"	" " Detail of carvings from South ..	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$
178	"	" " " " from East	"
179	"	" Pillars in Verandah	"
180	Kukkanūr	Kukkanūr Temple, General view	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$
181	"	" Detail of pillar	"
182	"	" Frieze (detail)	"
183	Anagündi	Oncha Appa Mattha, General view	"
184	"	" " Pillars	"
184A	"	" " " " " "	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$
185	"	" " Paintings on the ceiling	"
186	Jālna	Kalī Masjid, General view	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$
187	"	Fort, General view from West	"
187A	"	" " " " " " " "	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$
188	"	Jan Allah Shāh's Dargāh, General view	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$
189	"	Alahdād Khān's Mosque, " " " "	"
I	Photographic Negatives of Bidar Palace pictures, received from the Home Department.	Salābat Jang (?)	$12'' \times 10''$
II	"	Ālamgīr	"
III	"	Nādir Shāh	"
IV	"	Dārāshikoh	"
V	"	Sultān Muhammad Shāh Bahmanī	"

APPENDIX F—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Locality.	Description.	Size.
VI	Photographic Negatives of Bidar Palace pictures, received from the Home Department.	Sultān Aḥmad Walī Bahmanī	12" × 10"
VII	"	'Ālamgīr	"
VIII	"	Ṭīmūr	"
IX	"	Mirān Shāh	"
X	"	'Ālamgīr	"
XI	"	'Ādil Shāh	"
XII	"	Shāh Jahān	"
XIII	"	Āṣif Jāh	"
XIV	"	Salim Shāh (?)	"
XV	"	Nawwab Wāṣil Khān, Qila'dār of Bidar	"
XVI	"	Name illegible	"
XVII	"	Murad Bakhsh	"
XVIII	"	Kaikhusrāu	"
XIX	"	Humāyun Padshāh	"
XX	"	'Umar Shaikh	"
XXI	"	Muḥammad Shāh (?)	"
XXII	"	'Ādil Shāh	"
XXIII	"	Abū Sa'id	"
XXIV	"	Bābar	"
XXV	"	Bedār Bakht (?)	"
XXVI	"	Shaikh Shihābu-d-dīn (?)	"
XXVII	"	Name illegible	"
XXVIII	"	Abul Ḥasan Qutbshāh	"
XXIX	"	Name illegible	"
XXX	"	"	"
XXXI	"	Sher Shāh	"
XXXII	"	Name illegible	"
XXXIII	"	Nizām Shāh Baiḥrī	"

APPENDIX G.

List of Drawings prepared in the Office of the Superintendent of Archaeology, Hyderabad, during the months April, 1914, to October, 1915 (Urdū-bihisht, 1323 F. to Ābān 1324 F.).

Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Scale.
1	Hyderabad ..	Plan of the Mecca Masjid.. ..	20' to 1"
2	Bidar ..	Plan of the Madrasāh of Maḥmūd Gāwān ..	16' to 1"

APPENDIX H.

Notes on Ajañṭā Paintings, by M^f. Axel Jarl.

7

The water-paintings in the rock-caves at Ajañṭā exhibit the classical art of India. That is to say they represent the climax to which genuine Indian art has attained, and they show the way to be followed by Indian artists.

They belong to different periods and represent great varieties of style and different degrees of artistic value. But in these notes only the best of them are referred to, as they are to be seen in sadly damaged conditions, especially in caves Nos. 1, 2, 16 and 17.

I

The colours are deeper and often purer and the whole scale of colours is far richer than in other stucco paintings of similar dimensions (Egyptian tombs, Pompeyan houses, Italian churches from the Middle ages, etc.) Even though the many centuries may have given the rock-walls in Ajañṭā a harmonious veil of patina, which they did not perhaps possess fifteen hundred years ago, the combination of colours within the single groups, and in the individual figures show that the painters were guided by a highly developed sense in their blending of colours with a view to the total impression to be produced.

II

The composition of the wall paintings is exquisite. It is characteristic that the larger the figures are in proportion to the surrounding space, the better is as a rule the whole composition. It seems that the best artists have preferred to use the largest figures in their pictures.

The picture tells its story plainly in a manner which nobody can fail to understand. The eye is directed by the main lines of the composition towards the chief characters, which also attract our attention by their large size and by their carefully calculated position that has been given to them in the almost endless number and variety of figures.

Whenever superhuman beings, men, animals and plants are represented the three dimensions are observed with realistically executed contractions, and with true perspective in regard to lines and planes. But buildings and grounds are done without perspective, the walls being left unbroken and the plane remains undisturbed.

But however schematic and conventional these rocks and houses, gateways, pavilions, etc., look to us, they are excellently fitted to serve the purpose of dividing one picture from another on the same wall, of giving the setting of the picture, and of affording rest to the eye in the multitude and rush of figures.

III

The *form* is marked by a sharp and clearly accentuated outline. The contour is so true to nature and so well done, that combined with a perfectly correct volume it gives even in cases of the most difficult contractions a perfect impression of shape—even when the surface is nearly monochromatic with only a slight deepening of the colours along the edges.

Although no use is made of light and shade, the effect of shape, sometimes even of relief, is secured, and the plane is preserved as a matter of principle.

This technique which reaches its climax in a Bodhisattiva figure (of more than life size in cave No. 1), bears a striking resemblance to that of Michael Angelo. If one placed a good photograph of this Buddha head by the side of a photograph of a figure from the Capella Sixtina one might be inclined to think, if no attention were paid to the different types of the figures, that they were painted by the same master.

A further aid in the matter of expressing form the Ajañtā artists have found in an extensive use of ornaments. *Karas*, necklaces, bracelets, earrings, veils, ties, slings, flower garlands, etc., are drawn with such skill, are laid around a neck, a finger, a breast in such a manner, that the whole surface takes its form from it.

The folds of the garments, as well as their borders, in all their simplicity are written with a remarkably sure hand and with an astonishing knowledge of the form underneath.

If the figures are moving such ornaments are used to give an impression of the speed. There are flying figures whose rapid movements are suggested most vividly, for instance by the heavy pendants swinging out almost horizontally.

IV

The figure-style is highly developed and testifies to a thorough study of the human body. Every stiffness, symmetry or mere monotony has been overcome. The axis of most of the figures changes several times from head to feet without any apparent disturbance of the natural poise and balance. And one meets an unlimited freedom in the choice of postures and movements. Even those that are most improbable get appearance of life and reality. A group of beings (in the vestibule of cave No. 17) are flying on without wings—with movements so large and free and with a poise so graceful, that one has no doubt that this is their natural manner of moving about.

This perfect freedom in the painter's handling of the human body places Ajañtā one thousand years ahead of all other paintings that we know. There is no exhibition of the painter's knowledge of Anatomy, nor is there—with a few exceptions—any offence against Anatomy. The Hindu racial type is simply concentrated and intensified in this art; and thereby have been secured a gracefulness and an expressiveness in the representation of the human body the equal of which it is hard to find anywhere.

Figures like those of "Primavera" by Botticelli may be called the sisters of some of the female figures in Ajañtā (in the cella on the right in cave No. 2).

V

Behind those masterpieces lies a great and thorough *study of nature*. Not only the individual painter's independent efforts to master the form of nature but also an experience and a tradition that have been cultivated patiently and industriously in an artistic school. And what we find here is not only great knowledge but also much practice. Everything in these pictures from the composition as a whole to the smallest pearl or flower testifies to depth of insight coupled with the greatest technical skill. That is what makes it possible for the artist to transcend reality as he does so often to express what is the distinctive aim of all oriental art, the soul, the spiritual side of the existence. He does not thereby violate the truth.

However unnatural and artificial an eye, for instance, may appear to the inexperienced observer, the connoisseur will discover with astonishment, that the anatomy of the eye is so well understood and so well reproduced in the drawing, that these strange and peculiarly curved lines cannot possibly represent anything else in the world except just a human eye.

A principle by which all Western artists are guided is to study nature and to learn from the antique. What has been said above shows that the ancient Hindu masters must have followed a similar way; combining the tradition of the school with individual study and practice. If genuine Indian art is to experience a renaissance it is that same principle which must still be followed. Europe got its renaissance through learning from the Greek antique. India will get hers if she turns to Ajanṭā and goes to school there. *

Whoever wants to serve the cause of pure Indian art will find his masters here, in whose steps he must strive to go. He will do as they did, first of all study nature to master the secrets of form, volume and movement. But then he will go to Ajanṭā to cultivate his sense of deep and harmonious colours, of distinct and full composition, of expressive and pleasing lines and last but not least of genuine Hindu figure style. As he lives and studies among their works, he will catch something of their sacred fire, until in him he feels the heart vibrating while the hand draws a clear and bold line. That is why those old Buddhist masterpieces so often leave on the observer the impression of a prayer or a hymn of praise.

APPENDIX J.

** Letter from Mr. L. Munn, Inspector of Mines, Hyderabad, to A. Hydari, Esq., B.A., Secretary to Government, Judicial, Police and General (Archæological) Departments.*

DEAR MR. HYDARI,

You have asked me several times to put on paper some of my observations during last touring season, which I will now endeavour to do, hoping at the same time that if further investigations are made in the localities I refer to, you will see that I am informed of the result.

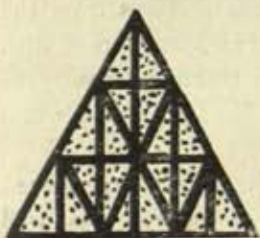
I think by far the most interesting point I have noticed is the architecture of Fīrozshāh or perhaps we had better call it the Bahman Shāhi period.

I have hesitated reporting this until I had looked up the various authorities on Indian Architecture; but now I am satisfied that none of them have recognized it as a separate style or system including unique structural ideas, which cannot be found outside that kingdom, nor was it until I myself visited Fīrozābād that I was struck with this fact.

The main feature of this data is the combined use of dome and pyramid roofs, which I first noticed on a small scale in the small bazaar within Gulbargah fort which lies beyond the great mosque, and now occupied by Mr. Hankin's Police and a few Arabs.

Both the structure of these domes and pyramidal roofs are well worth examination, but this is difficult as most of the rooms are converted by untidy walls into Zenanas.

However the principle involved in the domes can be gathered from this sketch and might be well described as concrete reinforced with stone; apparently the pyramids are constructed in the same manner.



Section of Stonework.
Framing of small Domes.

You will probably have noticed a pyramid crowned *Chattri* at the entrance to Rāichūr Fort, others occur at Yādgir and Jaldrug.

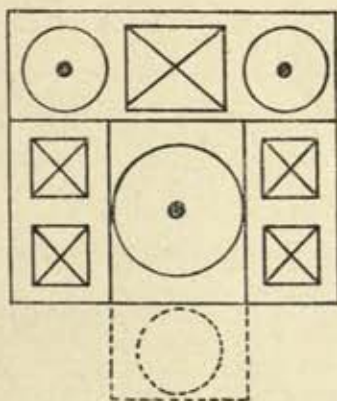
However it is not until one visits Fīrozābād that the entire completeness of this style of architecture strikes one, for there among the ruins of that once famous pleasure-house, you find an entire system lavishly developed. Fīrozābād lies overlooking a beautiful reach of the Bhīma, 12 miles to the West of Shāhbād Station; no road exists but the tracks are quite easy in the dry weather, though impracticable owing to black cotton soil after any rain.

The town is surrounded by a now dilapidated wall through which entrance is obtained by four gates, the Gulbargah, Shorapur, "Pani," and the fourth the villagers call the "Chor" or thief gate, but even though they support their invention with a tale, I think you will agree it must originally have been the Rāichūr Gate.

The "Pāni Base" faces the river, and through that, entrance was once obtained into the "Zenana," but now overgrown cactus bars the way. This gate is noticeable as having been partly constructed of Deccan trap which must have been carted from Gulbargah; in consequence the lower portion remains *intact*, for the upper part of Shāhbād slabs has been attacked by weather and the vandal. The *minars* are worth noticing.

The Zenana is a ruin save for some fine arched rooms finely plastered, and here and there a hint of coloured decoration, but on the out-skirts near the river is the remains of a fine Turkish bath well illustrating Bahman Shāhī architecture.

The building which is now called the Kitchen deserves careful measuring and photographing.



The roof is composed of one large dome flanked by four pyramids, and the front is obtained by one large pyramid flanked by two domes. I am inclined to think from the ruins that there was another room at the back which was domed.

Here you have at once an entirely distinctive style of architecture indigenous to Hyderabad, for on examination you will find that even the parapets are original in design, so also are the small *minars* which flank the corners. The roof inside is lavishly decorated with pendentives, but the filthy smell of bats prevents anything but just a very cursory examination. Light and ventilation was obtained by piercing the dome with holes, which at first I thought was for pigeons which now take advantage of it, but I am satisfied it was to let out the vapour of the bath. Just

outside the high Zenana walls but connected by a small passage still available through flourishing cactus you reach the once stately mosque.

Here surely "Ichabod" more clearly describes this scene of desolation than any word our language supplies.

My actual measurements are in Hyderabad, but if my memory serves the mosque is 350 ft. by 200. Surrounded by an arched Liwan the Western end was once covered by beautiful domes graced with fine pendentives of which, alas, but those on the Northern wall, three in number, remain. The court-yard once flagged is a wilderness of cactus and it is with difficulty, I might say even danger, I reached the Mihrab which is of carved Deccan trap but without inscription or date.

The entrance to the East is a fine example of the Bahmani architecture and should be saved from further decay. An included arch is here used instead of pendentives.

Beyond is the so-called Kanchini Mahall, which in architecture is not unlike the Town Hall at Rāichūr, and flanked by the small houses of the ladies who once waved in graceful rhythm to the sound of cymbals and *sitārs*, before this amorous king.

The Chor or Raichūr Gate is a very fine bit of architecture, and should be carefully measured and photographed—the ribbed roofing is very fine.

There but remains to mention the Diwan-i-Khāṣṣ, and the so-called Musāfir Khānā, the former a flat roofed building laid on domes resting on fine polished diorite pillars, the other another typical example of the dome and pyramid roofed style, which in my opinion is most effective and uncommon.

Opposite the Diwān-i-Khāṣṣ is a single room, the pyramid roof of which I should like to further investigate, for apparently it is a solid block of concrete, which has been laid on to centering which was subsequently removed.

A bazaar similar to that I mentioned in Gulbargah lies near the Gulbargah Gate, with similar pyramid and dome roofs. I am afraid it is too late to do much to Firozābād; but some one should

be deputed to go and collect photographs of what remains, which would form an interesting addition to the present knowledge we have of Indian styles of mediaeval architecture.

I will give you a series of snapshots of Fīrozābād when I return.

Yours sincerely,

L. MUNN.

P.S.—I should mention that the water supply of the town (Fīrozābād) should be investigated. It was undoubtedly obtained from an underground percolation gallery which runs under the Bhima and can be seen from the bastion by the Turkish baths. That water was once laid on to the mosque is clear, and that some system existed is supported by the entire absence of wells.

L. M.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS.

CHAITYA, EARLY STYLE (2ND TO 1ST CENTURY B.C.)



(a) CAVE X, AJANTA.



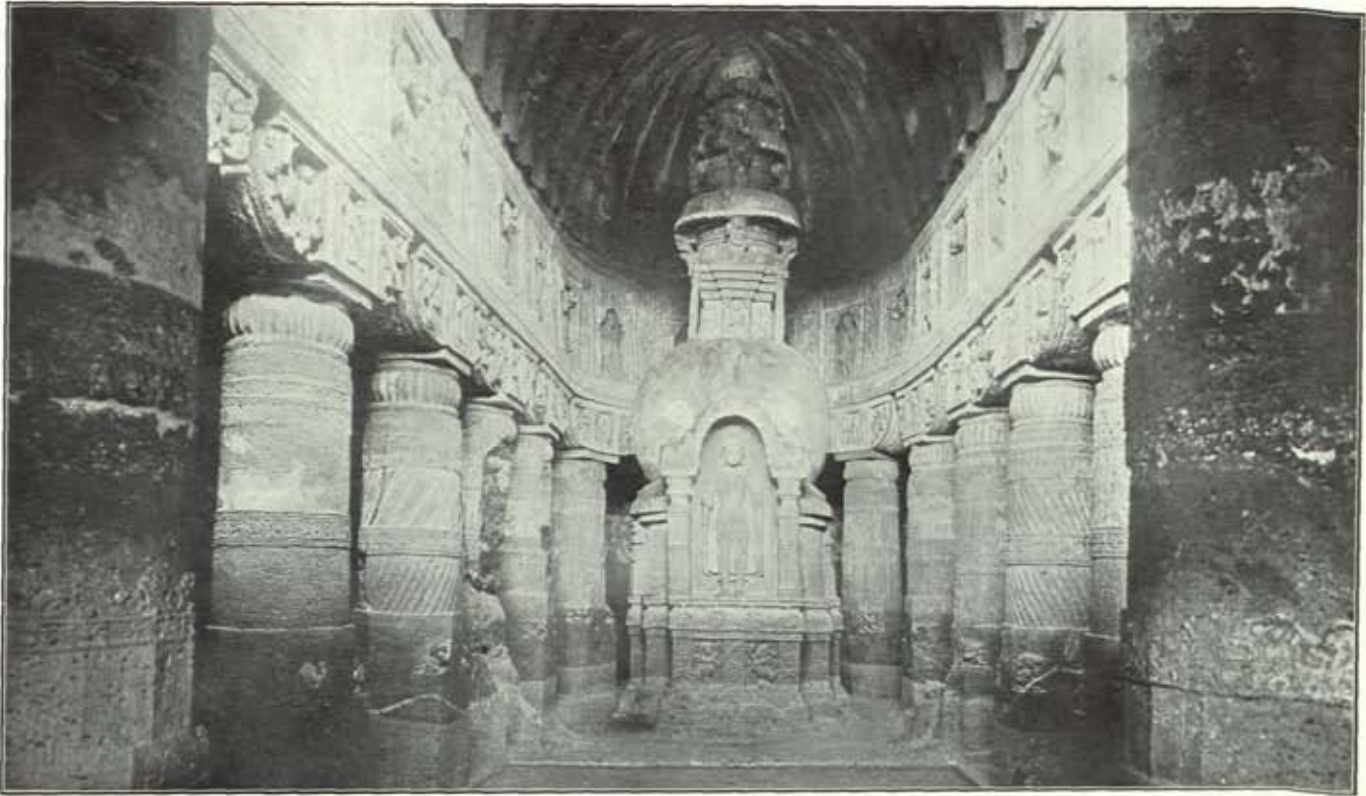
(b) CHAITYA CAVE, PITALKHORA.



(c) CAVE IV, AURANGABAD.

(The cave is filled with debris up to the top of the pillars.)

CHAITYA, LATER STYLE (5TH TO 7TH CENTURY A.D.).

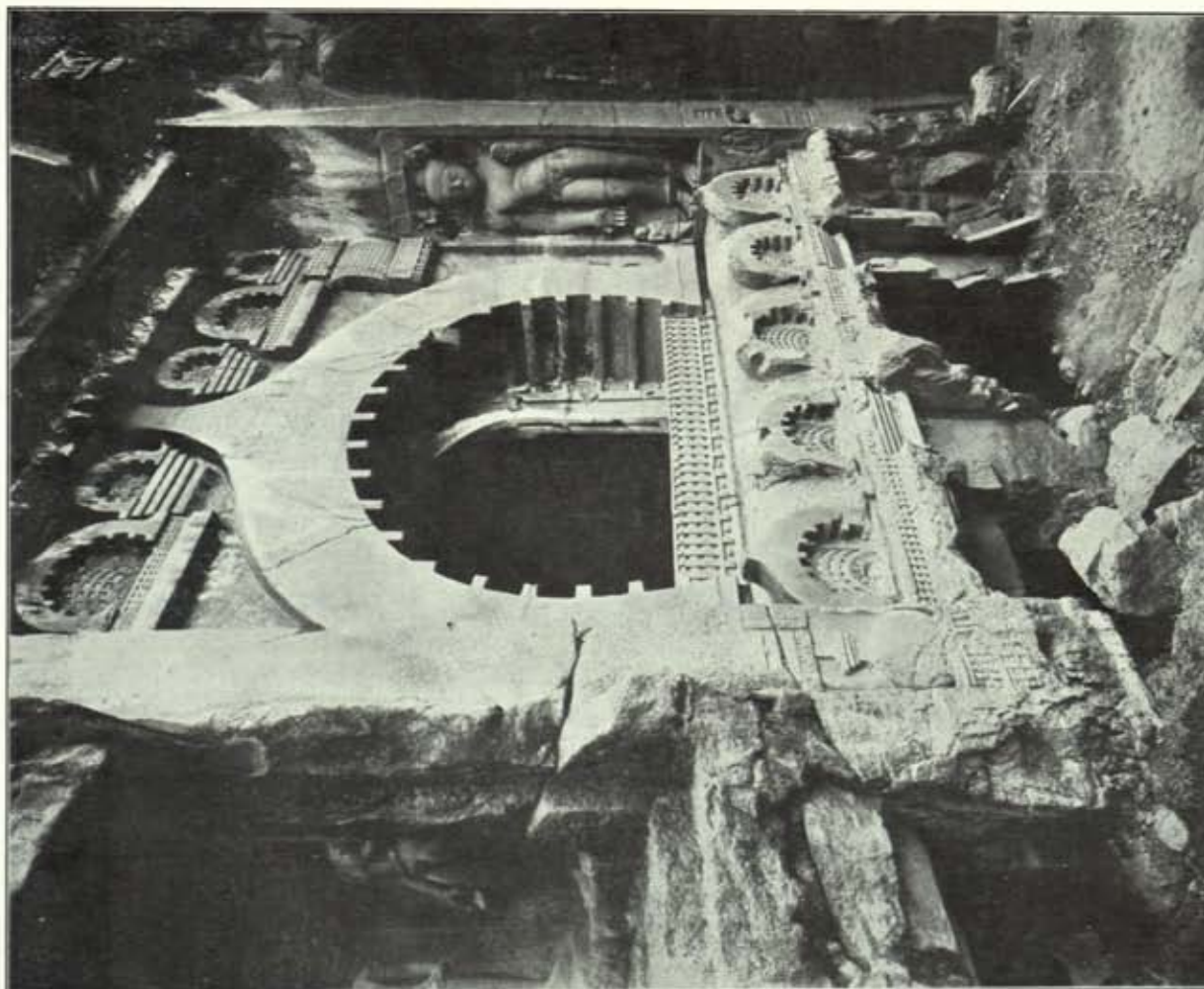


(a). CAVE XIX (INTERIOR), AJANTA.

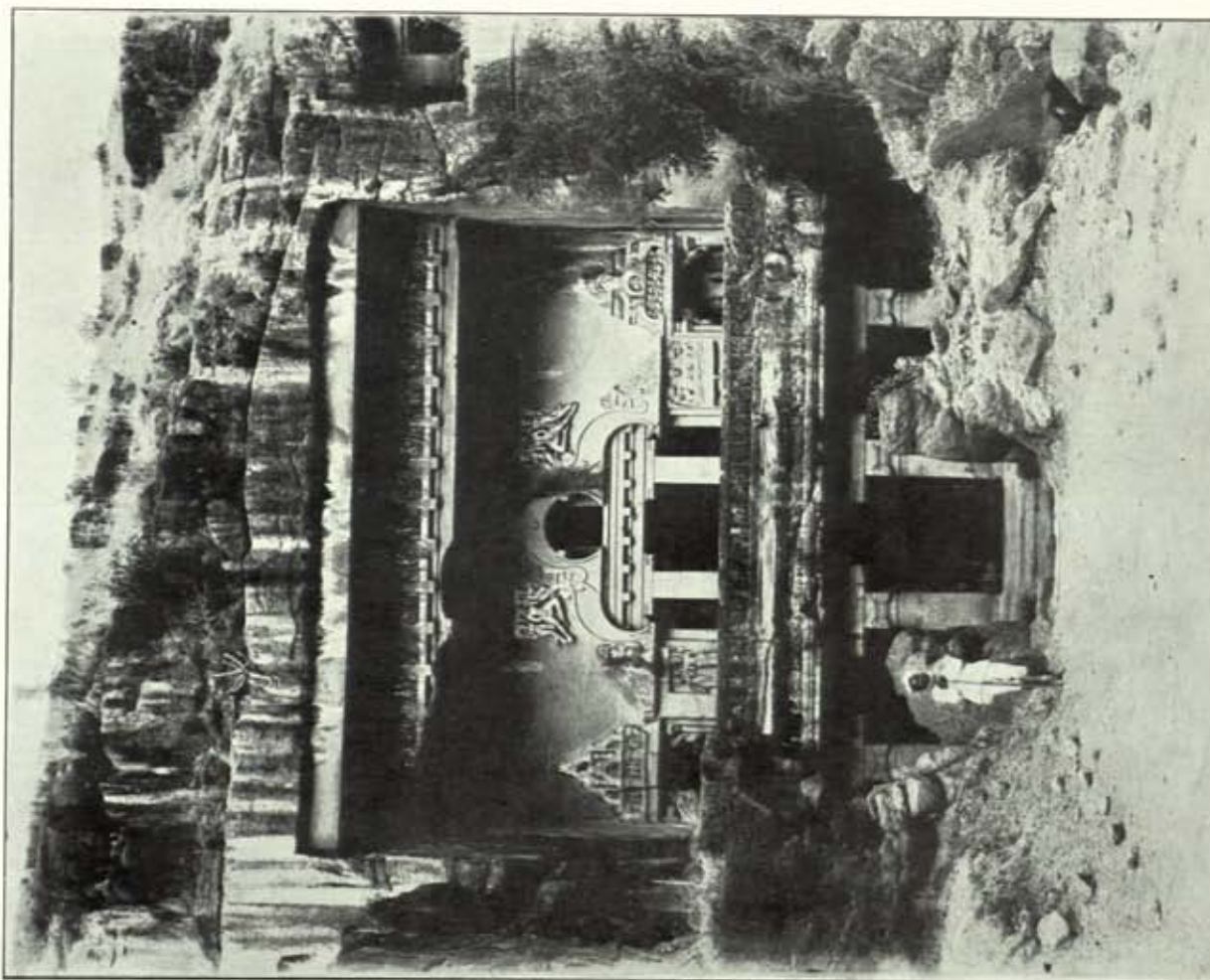


(b). CAVE XXVI (INTERIOR), AJANTA.

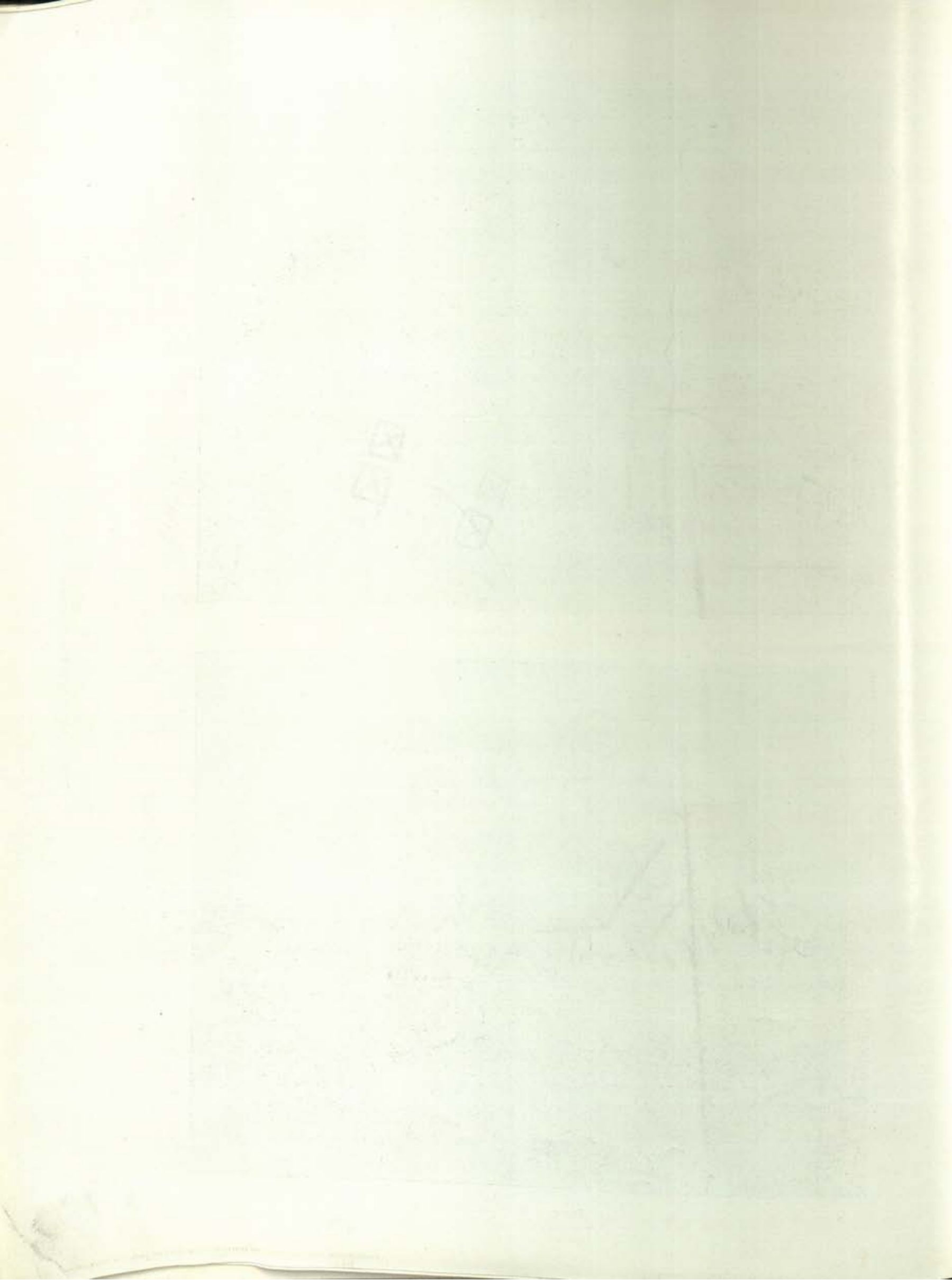
CHAITYA WINDOW.



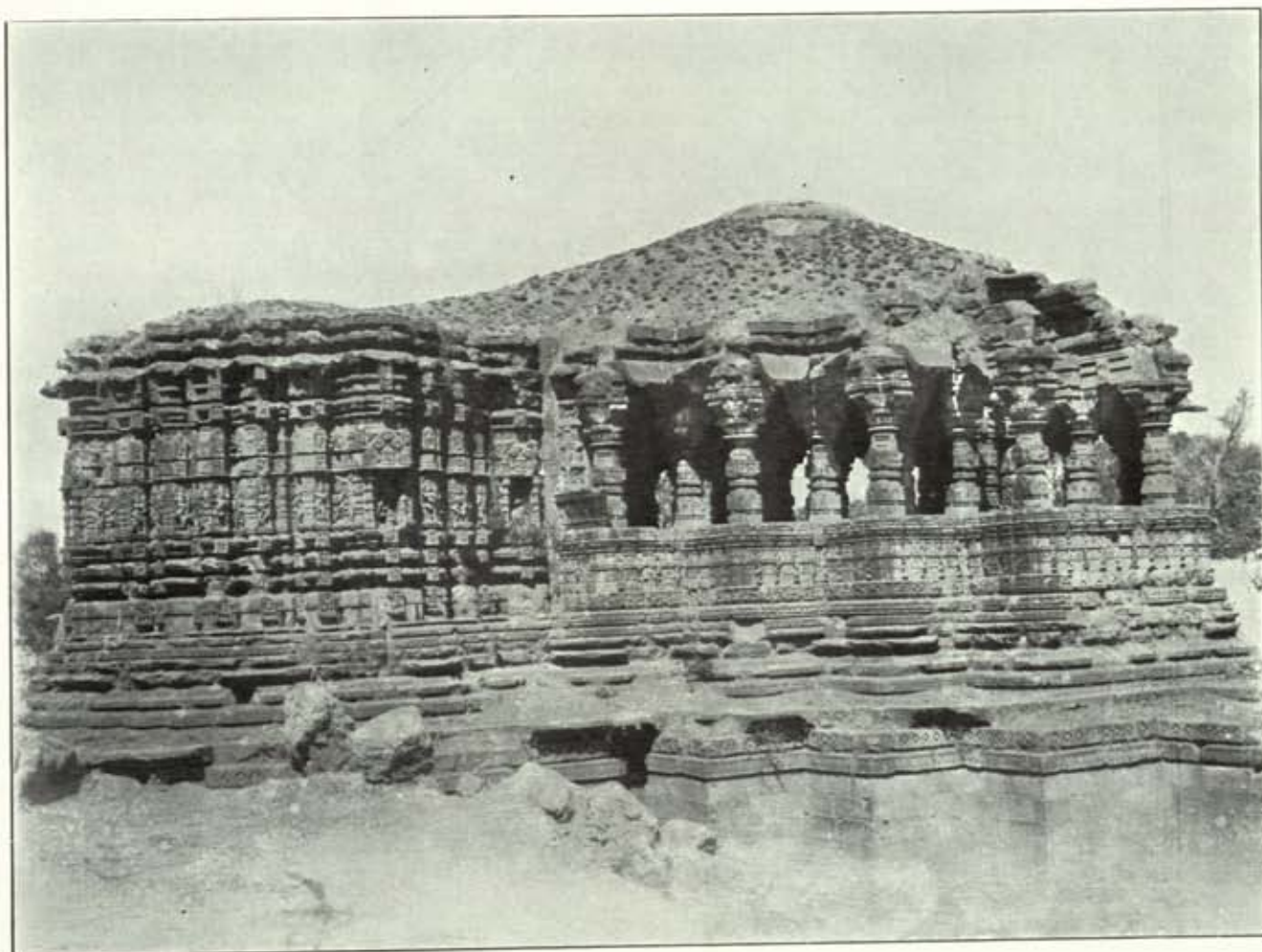
a
EARLY STYLE (2ND TO 1ST CENTURY B.C.)
(a) CAVE IX, AJANTA.



b
LATER DEVELOPMENT (6TH TO 7TH CENTURY A.D.)
(b) SUTAR KA JHONPRA, ELLORA.



DECCAN TEMPLES (10TH TO 12TH CENTURY A.D.).



(a). TEMPLE AT ANWA (AURANGABAD).



(b). TEMPLE AT ITTAGI (RAICHUR).

DECCAN TEMPLES (10TH TO 12TH CENTURY A.D.)
(SCULPTURES, ETC.)

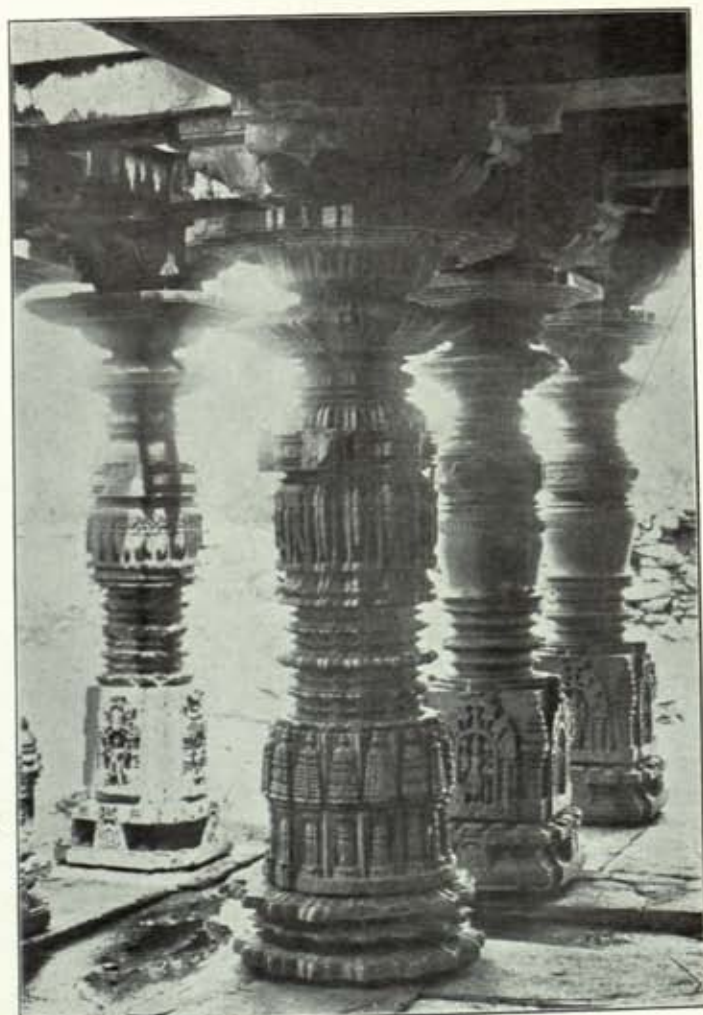


a.



b.

FIGURE BRACKETS, RAMAPPA TEMPLE, WARANGAL.



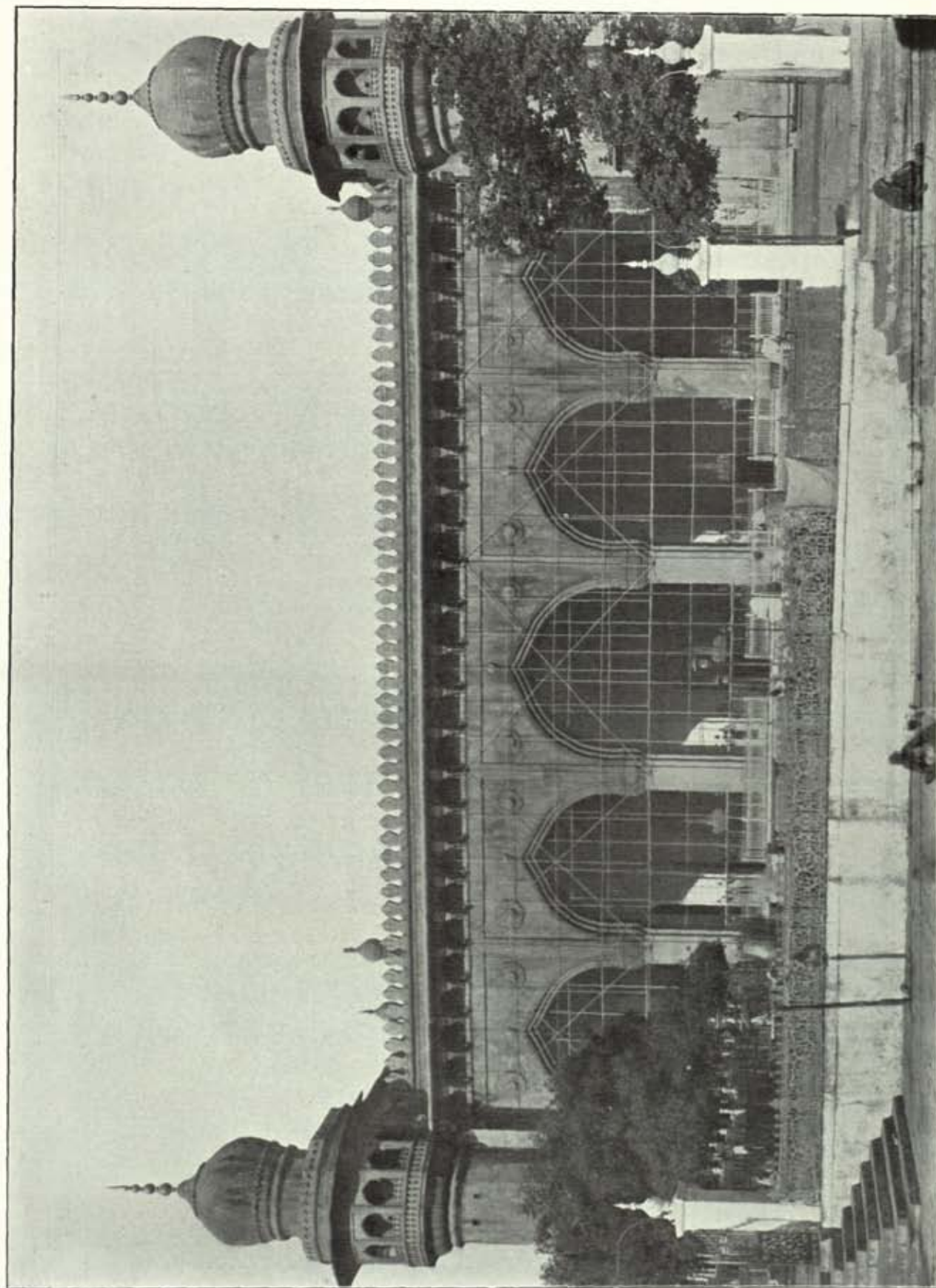
c.



d.

CARVED PILLARS, ITTAGI TEMPLE.

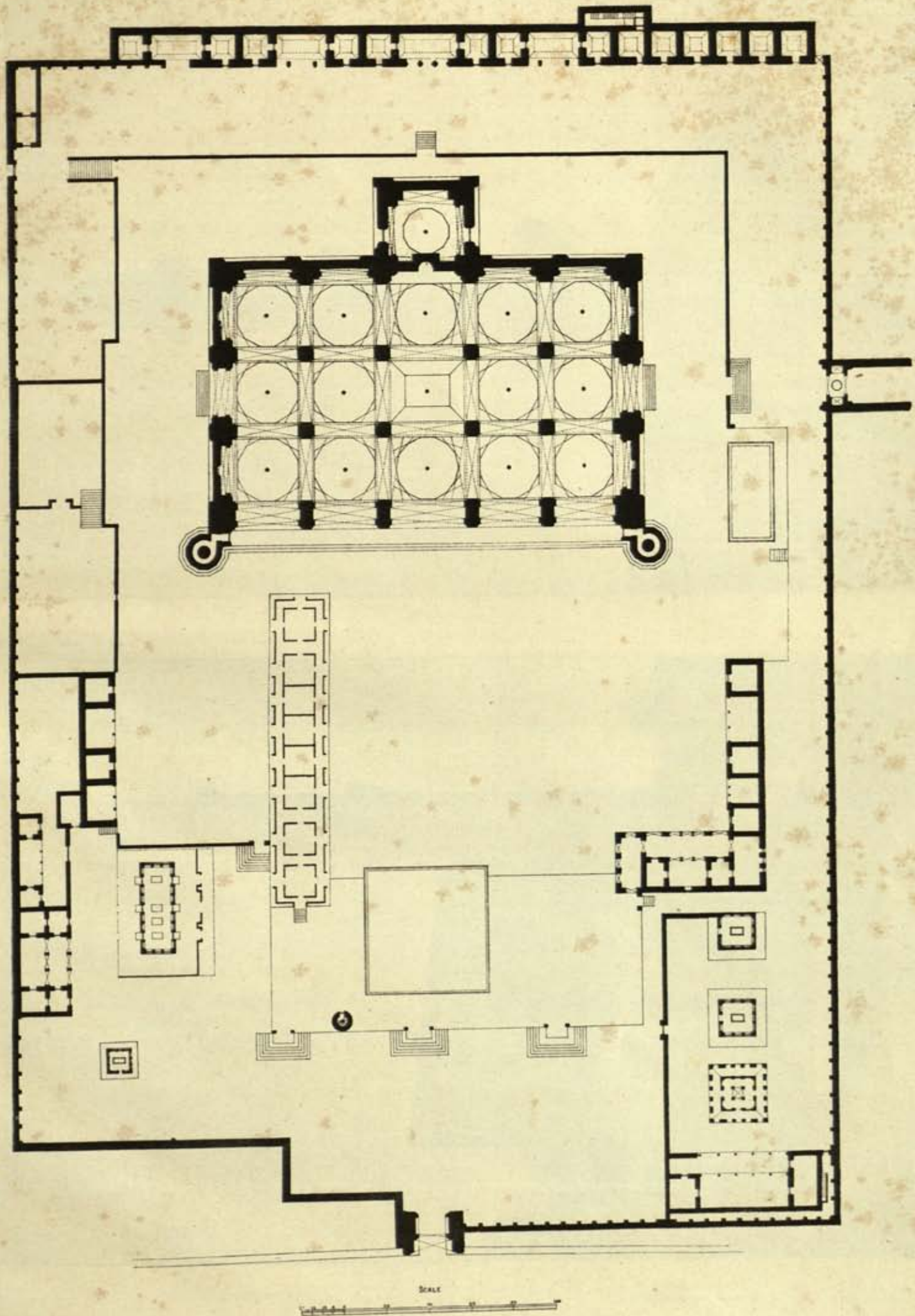
DECCAN MOSQUES.
(QUTB SHAHI STYLE).

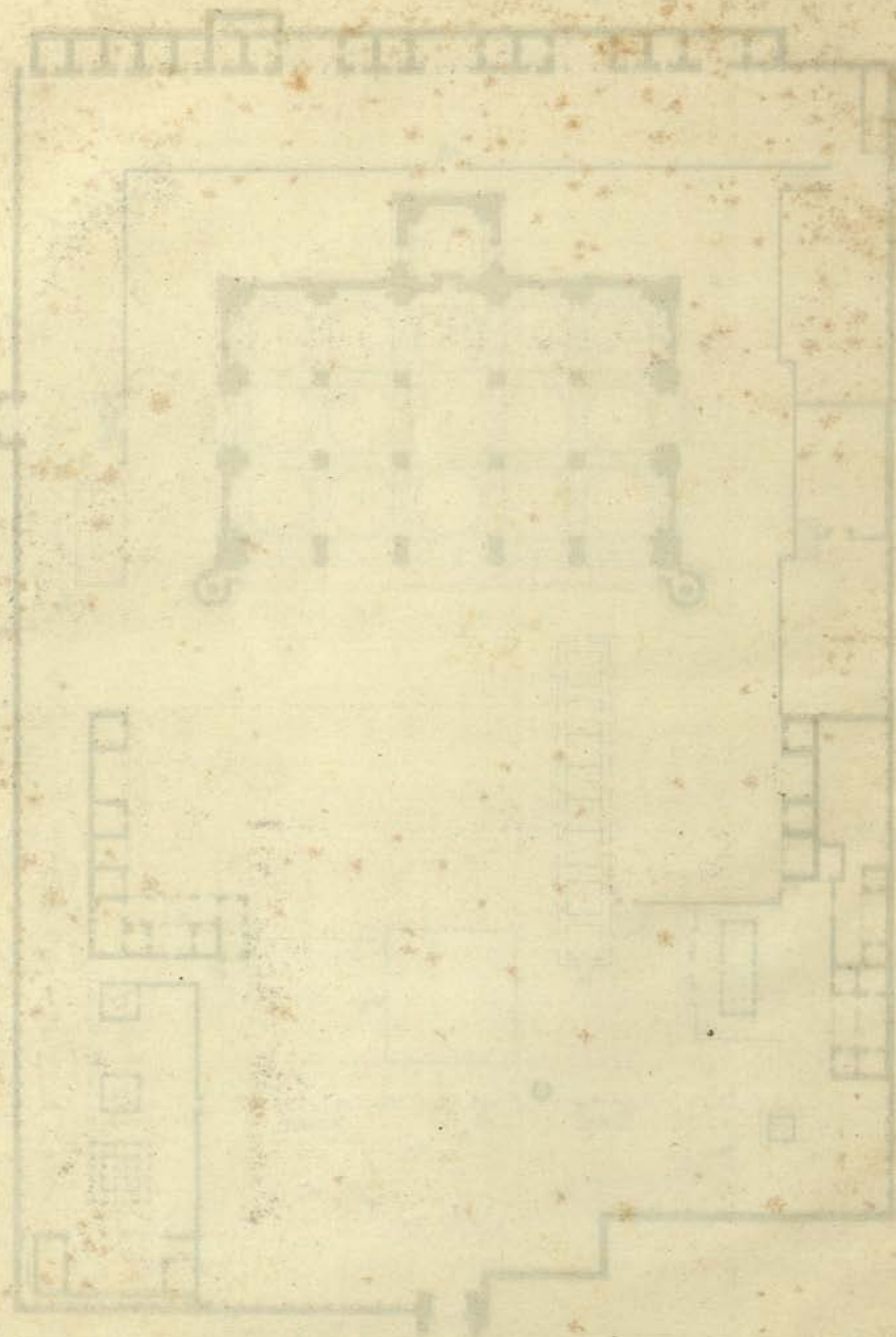


MECCA MASJID, HYDERABAD.

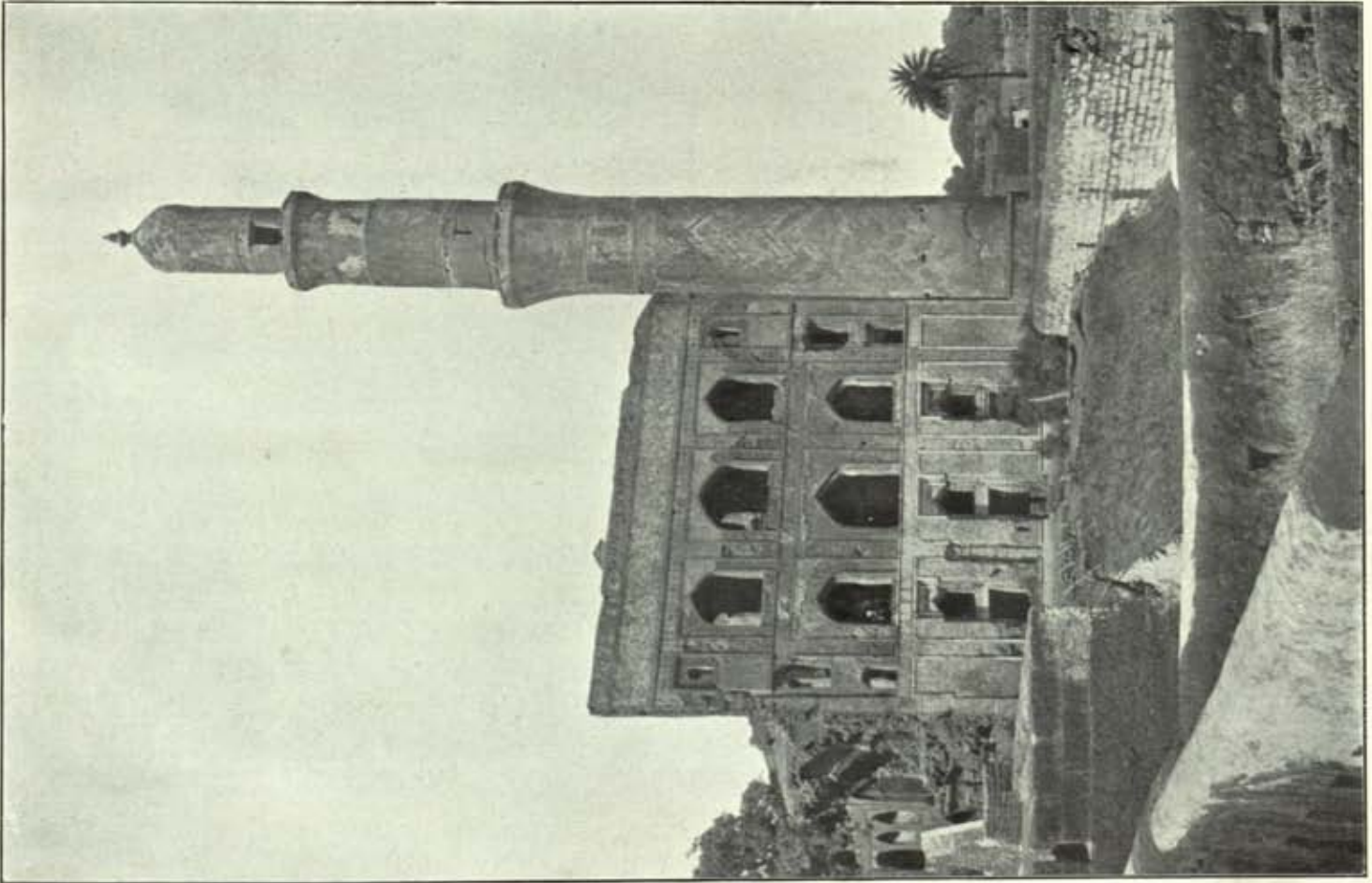
Photo: Karmaveer & printed in the office of the Survey of India, Calcutta, 1906.

GROUND PLAN OF MECCA MASJID, HYDERABAD.

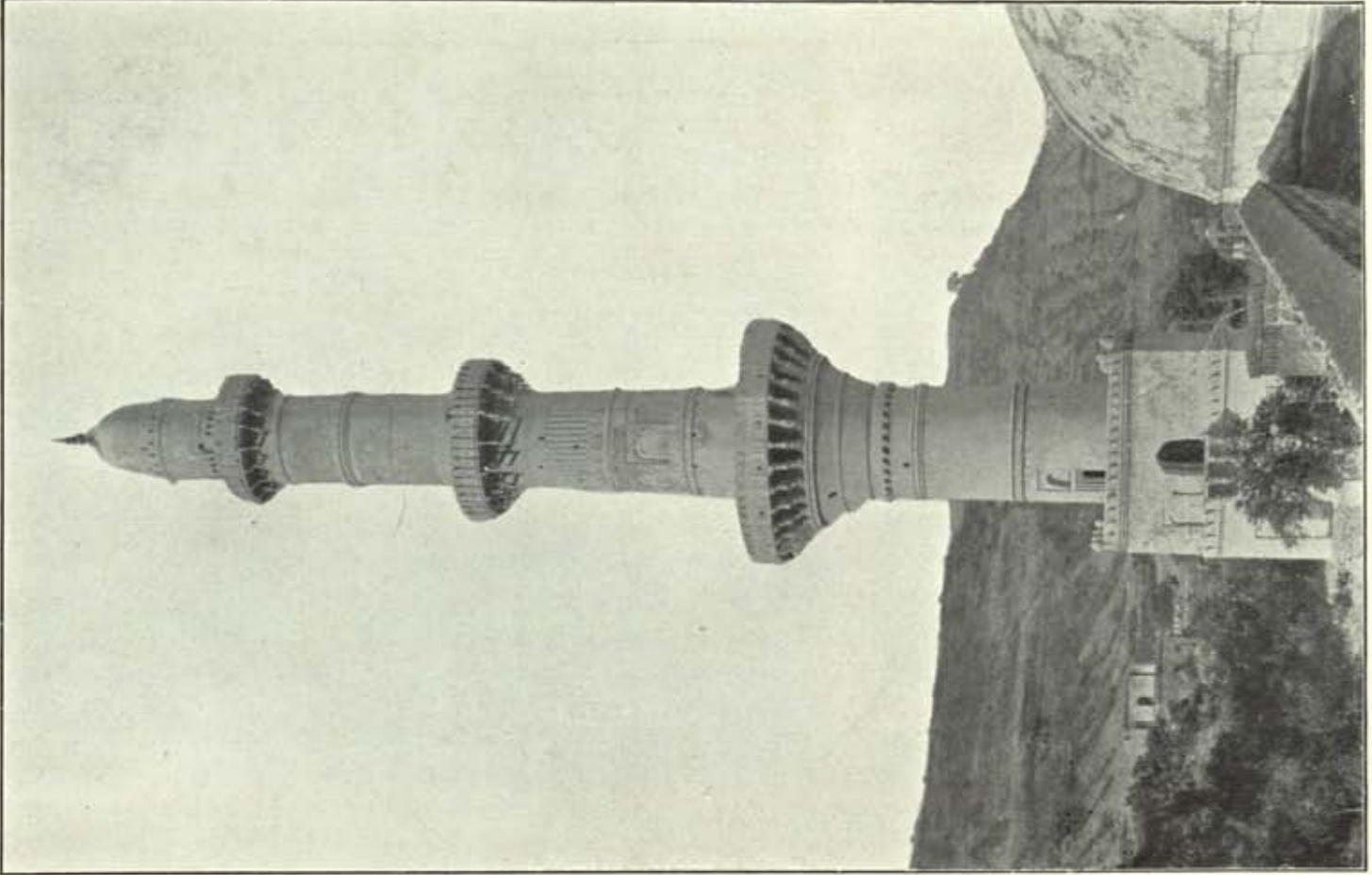




DECCAN MINARETS.
(PERSIAN INFLUENCE.)

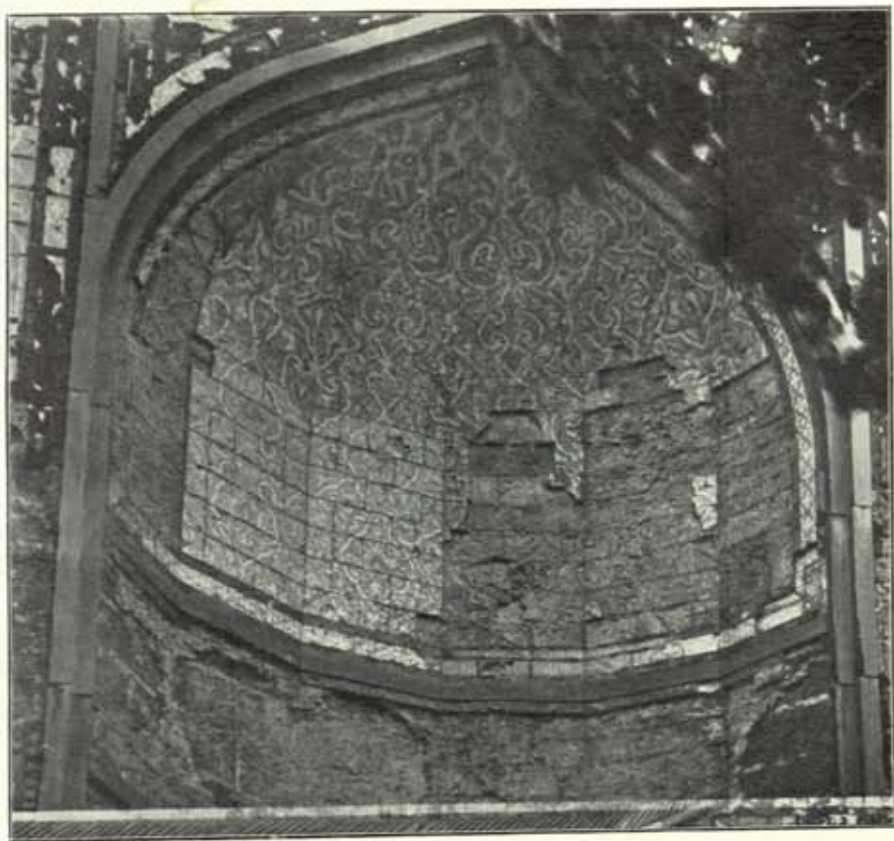


a. MADRASAH MAHMUD GAWAN, BIDAR.
(1471 A.D.)

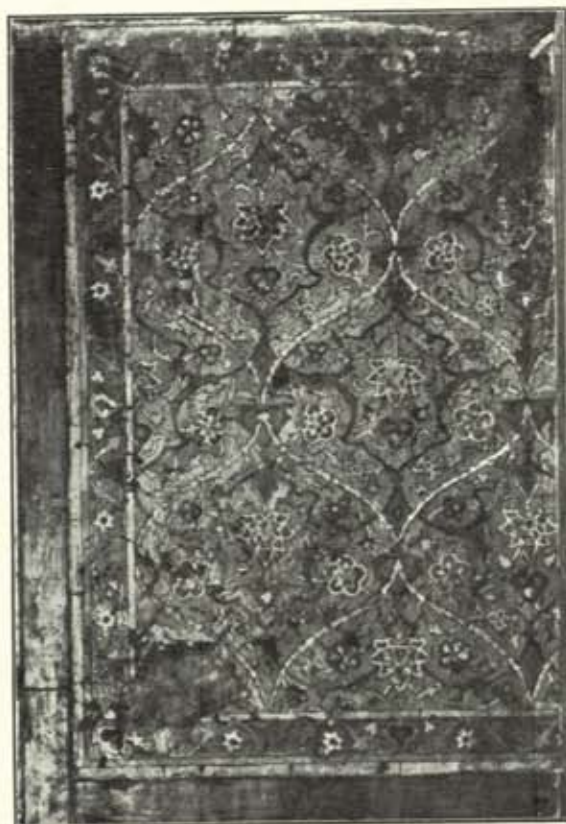


b. CHAND MINAR, DAULATABAD FORT.
(1445 A.D.)

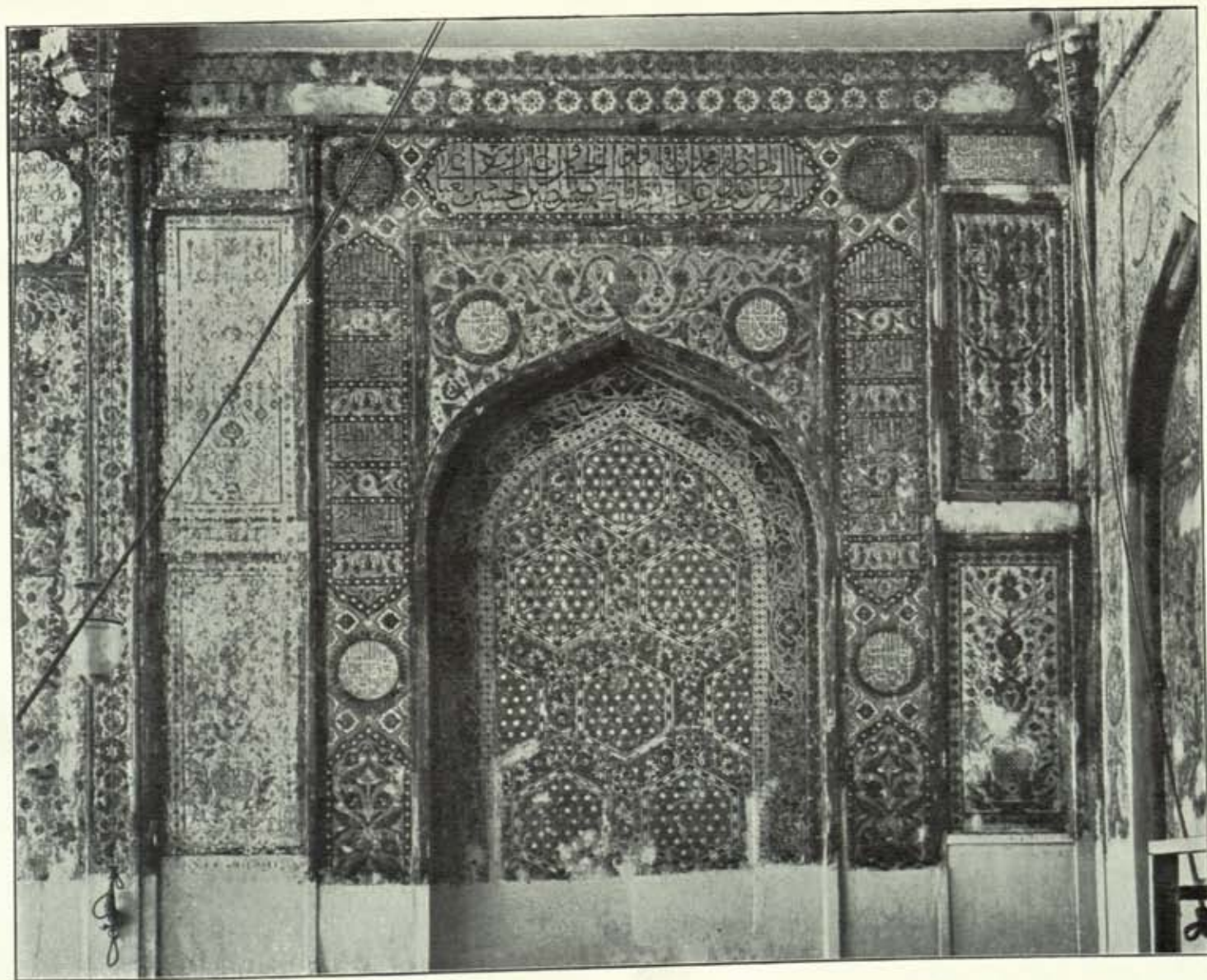
MUHAMMADAN ARCHITECTURE OF DECCAN.
(TILE DECORATION.)



a. TOMB OF 'ALAU-D-DIN BAHMANI, BIDAR.



b. RANGIN MAHAL, BIDAR.



c. BADSHAHI ASHUR KHANA, HYDERABAD.



Archaeological Library, 22700

Call No. R913.041/I.D.A/H

Author— India Dept. of
Archaeology.

Title— Ann. Rep. of the Archt. Dept.
His H.E.H. the Nizam's
Dominions 1914-15.

Borrower No.

Date of Issue

Date of Return

"A book that is shut is but a block"

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIBRARY
GOVT. OF INDIA
Department of Archaeology
NEW DELHI.

Please help us to keep the book
clean and moving.